BUCCANEER
COVER at Rs. 5 each.
TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
Write to
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PALMER
The only high grade COVER
Rs. 7 each.
TUBE at Rs. 3-8 each.
WELLINGTONS
Supply Same.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 98 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons.
31st April.	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
7th May	Mandala ..	9000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Salsette ..	8000	....	....
21st "	Kashmir ..	9060	....	....
28th "	Salsette ..	3000	Kashgar ..	9000
4th June.	Saxilba ..	7000	....	....
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
18th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
2nd July	Agabia ..	8000	....	....
9th "	Salsette ..	5000	Khyber ..	9000
16th "	Nagoya ..	7000	....	....
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
30th "	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
	Salsette ..	5000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons
22nd April	Novara ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
29th May	Multa ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
18th "	Nagoya ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nanking ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-I-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
20th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Chakla at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
25th "	Lunja ..	Karachi Coasting.

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4146	18th April	20th April
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	21st April	30th April.
Yehoshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	12th May
Bombay Maru.	V Kobayashi	4625	5th May	15th May
Totomi Maru..	U, Tanaka	3412	15th May	27th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	8th March	8th April
Chosen Maru..	3016	T. Narita	20th April	29th April
Saigon Maru	4354	Y. Yamamoto	27th April	6th May
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	11th May	21st May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	680
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	909	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply :—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BELGAUM.—Vithal Damodar Kelkar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A H. Wheeler & Co
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	6th May 1916
S.S. Massilia	5091	Waters	16th May 1916
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	R. Erskine	28th May 1916

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez ..	420	756
Bombay to Cairo ..	435	780
Bombay to Port Said ..	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool ..	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow ..	967	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital .. £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. £1,000,000
Reserve Fund .. £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CORNAGLIA'S

EASTER EGGS NOVELTIES

Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.

Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs, Eggs in Fancy Baskets Etc.

F. CORNAGLIA

83, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA,

Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital .. Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund .. Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed .. Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up .. Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .. Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203 — Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

Capital Authorized .. Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued .. Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed .. Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up .. Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds .. Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital .. £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .. £562,500
Reserve Fund .. £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .. Rs 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital .. £1,200,000
Reserve .. £1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital .. $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .. $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .. £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."
Also well situated bungalows to be let Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3351B

WANTED

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Mangil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED—A GOVERNESS NURSE for a Parsee girl of 7 years at Deolali. Must be able to teach English and Music. Board free. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—TUITION in English and Persian or employment as Secretary, Head Master, Head Clerk or like. Most competent hand. Apply sharp to Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Europeans and other Gentlemen to make a note that an expert MUSICIAN is willing to impart tuition on moderate terms. Excellent ref. Apply sharp ISHWARLAL LALUBHAI, Bora Chawl, Grant Road.

WANTED—A LADY HEALTH VISITOR for the Baroda Sanitary Association. Candidate must be conversant with Gujarati and Marathi. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. D. C Talati, Baroda. 3932

REQUIRED CHEETALS.—Males, females or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with
The PRIVATE SECRETARY to
His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj
3752 Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED.—One active business man, expert in piece-goods and well up in correspondence as an ASSISTANT MANAGER in the Gwalior Civil and Military Stores Co., Ltd., GWALIOR. Those who can give references should apply with copies of testimonials stating salary. 3931

WANTED.—For the Anjuman High School, Nagpur, Central Provinces.
1. A GRADUATE, strong in English and History, as First Assistant on Rs. 100-5-125.
2. A SCIENCE GRADUATE, as Science Teacher, on Rs. 100-5-125.
3. A MOULVIE FAZIL, knowing English, as Persian and Arabic Teacher, on Rs. 50.
The selected candidates will be required to execute an agreement bond to serve at least for 5 years. They will not be allowed to study Law. One-fifth of their pay will be retained every month as security which will be repaid with interest at the end of 5 years. In case of breach of any of the first two conditions the security deposit will be forfeited to the Anjuman.
Applications must reach the SECRETARY on or before the 20th May 1916. 3934

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695.

A PLOT FOR SALE.—At Worli 4,000 to 6,000 square yards. Consultation with any expert person strongly recommended. Best opportunity for an enterprizing man to catch the centre for his income or to increase it. Apply to ARTIST. N. G. MANTRI, near Post Office, Worli, Bombay. 3923

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY—S. 13 Gents Stout Tan Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10. Specially suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 7/12 per pair. STOCK CLEARANCE—153 pairs R288, Ladies Black Box Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, screwed. Sizes 2, 3, 4 & 5 only. Sale price Rs. 2/8 per pair.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-11 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Terrace room and bath, E. L. and F., with Lift. Apply Box No. 20A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET from 1st May, a small bunglow at Love Lane known as "The Palms." For particulars apply to Mr. Mirza Solicitor, 129, Esplanade Road, Fort. 3924

TO LET.—On Apollo Bunder in a modern flat, a large furnished room, with separate verandah and entrance for Rs. 60 p. m. Also a smaller room. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095.

TO BE LET.—At Lonavla, large BUNGALOW, quite newly-painted and furnished. Splendid situation, near European Quarters. Apply Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co., Bank Street, Fort. 3930

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA. Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned K. D. WADIA, Proprietor of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, have sold as a going concern the Secunderabad Branch of my firm The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, with all its assets and liabilities, as from 1st April, 1916. The business in Secunderabad will be carried on by the Purchasers on their own account on the same lines as hitherto under the name and style of "The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency of Secunderabad," and they will act as my Agents in H. H. The Nizam's Dominions, including Secundrabad, in respect of all Agencies held by my firm.
Notice is also given that the undersigned is liable only in respect of all debts and liabilities incurred prior to 1st April, 1916, and will discharge the same, and the Purchasers alone will be liable for all debts and liabilities incurred subsequent to 1st April, 1916.
Whilst thanking Patrons and Constituents of the Firm, who have hitherto dealt with my Secunderabad Branch in the past, I earnestly hope that they will continue to deal with the New Firm, and they may be assured that all their requirements will be met with as satisfactorily as before.
K. D. WADIA,
Proprietor,
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency.
New Queen's Road,
Bombay, 15th April, 1916. 3900

S. S. "STANLEY HALL."

Arrived on 22nd April, 1916.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per B/L. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street,
Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PENANG MARU" having arrived on the 21st instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to confirm the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, the 12th April, 1916.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 19th April, 1916. 3927

NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 1st May 1916, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—
1. Memorandum from the Commissioner —Intimating that Mr. P. R. Cadell delivered over and Mr. S. M. Edwardes received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner.
2. Letter from Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.S.I., C.V.O., I.C.S.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.
3. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to his holding the office of Chairman of the Bombay Christian Burial Board.
4. Letter from Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S.—Resigning his seat on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
5. Appointment of three representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
6.—Letter from Mr. A. M. Tod—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
7. Letter from the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
8. (a) Appointment of the Hydraulic Engineer and (b) Notice of motion from Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, seconded by Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla—For reappointing Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith to be Hydraulic Engineer for a further term of 5 years.
Schools Committee's letters—
9. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.
10. Forwarding the Budget Estimates of the Committee for the year 1916-17.
11. Forwarding the Committee's views regarding a proposal to amend the Municipal Act so as to give to the Commissioner the right of being present at meetings of the Schools Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat.
12. Letter from Mr. Cursetji Dadabhoy, A.M.I.C.E.—Regarding the construction of an extra floor over an old house at premises No. 50, Gowalia Tank Road.
13. Letter from Mr. R. G. Mahimkar—Regarding the provision of segregation camps for the residents of F Ward.
14. Letter from Mr. Ratanchand Gokaldas Shah and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by smelteries situated at the junction of Agirari 2nd and 3rd Lanes, near Shaik Memon Street.
15. Letter from Mr Rustomji Kavasji Kavarana—Regarding the nuisance caused by a vent Shaft at No. 3 Ejector Station, Colaba.
16. Letter from Mr. Hirji Govindji—Regarding the nuisance caused by certain machinery for cleaning grain, etc., installed at Baroda Street, Mandvi.
17. Letter from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of the Trustees of Haji Esak Haji Aboobakar Charitable Trust—Regarding the condition of Mahim Bazar Cross Road.
18. Letter from Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy—Offering to defray the expenses of a new Banner for the Corporation.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee—
19. Recommending sanction to the Head Clerk of the Commissioner's Office being allowed to draw the maximum salary of his post.
20. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 22,500 to meet the cost of certain works in connection with the third section of the new Municipal Workshops at Foras Road.
21. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding certain unauthorized works done at premises Nos. 63-65, Maruti Lane, Fort, Mr. Ardeshir Ruttonji Fatakia be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
22. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the nahani pipe and drain of house Nos. 63-65, Maruti Lane, Fort, Mr. Ramjibhoy Valabhdas and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
23. Recommending sanction to the cost of purchasing two centrifugal pumps being met as proposed by the Commissioner.
24. Recommending that the Commissioner's letter, regarding the acquisition of a plot of land at the junction of Worli and Pubhadevi Roads, be recorded
25. Recommending an advance of Rs. 5,000 to supplement the grant for Stores, Municipal Workshops.
26. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the proposed acquisition of certain buildings for the widening of Lady Jamsetji Road, Mr. A. F. Coelho and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
27. Recommending that in reply to their letter on behalf of their clients, Messrs. H. E. Essak and Sons, regarding the supply of sand to the Municipality, Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
28. Recommending that in reply to her letter, regarding a claim for the refund of General Tax in respect of premises No. 13, Benham Hall Lane, Bai Anandibai Dadajee be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
29. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the provision of a market for the residents of Tardeo and Grant Road, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla be informed that the question of securing a site for a market for the locality is receiving attention.
30. Intimating that if the Corporation approve of a proposal to place the Hydraulic Engineer on the same footing as the Executive Engineer and the Executive Health Officer as regards pension, the Committee will submit a draft regulation to give effect to the proposal.
31. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of a contract being entered into with Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co. for the carting of liquid fuel from their godown to the Municipal Stores.
32. Recommending sanction to the experimental Town Duty Refund Staff being made permanent.
33. Recommending sanction to the

NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Continued.)

Revenue and Refund Audit Officer being allowed to draw the maximum salary of his post from 1st April 1916.
34. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,119 for constructing a roadway, etc., in connection with the work of providing a septic Tank with a hopper at Dharavi.
35. Recommending sanction to an excess of Rs. 2,129 in the cost of duplicating the sewer from Charni Road to Sandhurst Bridge being met as proposed by the Commissioner.
36. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by foul smell emanating from drains in Koliwad Lane, Fort, Bai Pirojbai Pestanji Fargati and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
37. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the nuisance caused by Messrs. Dixon & Co.'s factory at Mazagon, the Most Rev. Archbishop Herman Jurgens, and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
Government Letters:—
38. Inviting the Corporation's opinion on the provisions of the Hindu and Mussalman Disposition of Property Bill.
39. Regarding the question of allocating elective seats consequent upon the alterations made in the number and boundaries of the Wards of the City.
40. Requesting the Corporation to cooperate in the scheme for the enlistment of members of the domiciled Anglo-Indian community in the regular British Army in India and to grant facilities to employes willing to enlist.
41. Forwarding copy of Government Resolution which sanctions the Parel Road Street Schemes.
Notices of Motions:—
42. From Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of including; in item 8 of the Schedule of fees for permits, the erection in any street of any temporary booth or other similar structure on ceremonial occasions.
43-44. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetje—(43) For obtaining particulars regarding the construction of new Primary School Buildings at the joint expense of Government and the Municipality; (44) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee regarding the action taken for providing improved accommodation for Primary Schools in the City.
45. From Mr. Sundarao D. Navalkar—For expressing an opinion that pending the introduction of a constant supply of water in all the Wards of the City, there should be a continuous supply of water on Sundays and on sectional and public holidays from early morning till night.
46. Further consideration of the Revised Building Bye laws.
Letters from Commissioner:—
47. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
48. Regarding the improvement of the gradient of a portion of Musjid Bunder Road.
49. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 102-4-10 being paid to Baloo Gunia, late Oilman, Love Grove Pumping Station.
50. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 97-9-11 being paid to Babaji Bhagia, late Fireman in the Steam Roller Establishment.
51. Requesting sanction to the case brought before the High Court by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia regrading certain action taken by the President being treated as a Municipal one.
52. Requesting approval to the construction of a small obelisk at the Tansa Lake for commemorating the raising of the Tansa dam and the duplication of the Tansa Main.
53. Forwarding a return of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.
54. Regarding operations recently carried on at Warden Road.
55. Requesting approval to the construction of a urinal at the junction of Duncan Road and Durgadevi Street.
56. Suggesting that Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Acting Executive Health Officer, be appointed to represent the Corporation on the Committee formed by Government to consider the arrangements to be made for the isolation of cases of yellow fever arriving in the City.
57. Requesting sanction to the old Cumballa Hotel Lane being named Bomanji Petit Road.
58. Requesting sanction to the Hydraulic Engineer being allowed to undertake the preparation of a scheme for the improvement of water-supply at Bandra.
59. Requesting approval to two plots of Municipal land at Kurla being transferred to the G. I. P. Railway Company.
60. Requesting approval to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company being permitted to extend their aerial mains along Warden Road.
61. Reporting as to the measures necessary for preventing the sale of unwholesome fish in the city.
62. Regarding the question of amending section 385 of the Municipal Act so as to require that carcass s of animals shall be removed in a covered vehicle or receptacle.
63. Regarding the question of dispensing with the kutcha dep t at Dhobi Talao, etc.
64. Forwarding a report regarding the requirements of the Health Department for efficiently carrying out the conservancy work of the City, etc.
65. Recommending sanction to the payment of an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to Mr. Underdown, Chief Inspector, Health Department, for supervising the work of destroying stray dogs in the City.
66. Requesting sanction to the appointment of Assistant Accountant, Loan Works, being treated as permanent.
67. Submitting a proposal for retaining the services of Mr. Melville, Assistant Engineer, Love Grove Outfall Works.
68. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the First Quarter of 1916.
69. Regarding a proposal to replace the

NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Continued.)

3" water main in Ardeshir Dady Street, Khetwady, by a 6" main.
70. Forwarding Council's opinion regarding the preparation of the lists of voters at contested Municipal Ward Elections.
71. Regarding the contract for the right of utilizing the blood of animals slaughtered at the Bandra Slaughter Houses.
Notices of Motions—
72. From Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna—For appointing certain Councillors to be members of certain Committees.
73. From Mr. H. P. Mody—For appointing Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna to be a member of certain Committees.
74. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report as to the question of filling up the low-lying grounds at Tardeo with kutchra and the measures taken for the drainage of sub-soil water.
75-76. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(75)—Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee; and (76) Submitting a Statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.
Reports of Committees of the Corporation—
77. Regarding the liability of the Corporation in regard to the provision of places for the disposal of the dead.
78. Regarding the question of providing additional open spaces.
79. Regarding a representation to Government for obtaining the privilege of electing two representatives on the Bombay Legislative Council instead of one only.
80. Regarding the improvement of certain roads.
By order of the President.
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1916.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ARDASEER & Co., of Karachi, Auctioneers for the North-Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the General Stores, Sukkur, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1916 and the following days, commencing daily at 7 a.m., a collection of Scrap Material, and other Unserviceable Miscellaneous Stores, consisting of:—

	Approximate quantity.
Scrap Steel Files	3 Tons.
Scrap Steel Tubes	3 Cwts.
Scrap Steel Sleepers in pieces	5 Tons.
Scrap Steel Sleepers in full size	191 Tons.
Scrap Wrought Iron	1,440 Tons.
Scrap White Metal, mixed with Brass Borings	16 Cwts.

Also a collection of Empty Kerosine Oil Tins and Cases, Old Tools, Kegs, Buckets, Empty Varnish Tins, Old Lamps, Locks, Drums, Packing Cases, and other Miscellaneous Stores.
The conditions of Sale will be notified at the time of Auction.
By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
North-Western Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 18th April, 1916. 3933

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Anchor Line S. S. "ELYSIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Alexandra Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1916. 3929

NOTICE.

THE USUAL MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT commences this year (1916) May 13th. Entries close May, 11th.
M. P. KHAREGAT,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S., (Retired)
Superintendent of Matheran
3561 Honorary Secretary.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AGENTS AND OTHERS.
AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-Trade of the Millinery Shop, known as "Green Shop," opposite the Police Station, Crawford Market.
Under instructions from the heirs of the late Mr. H. H. Sidick, who traded in the name of Green Shop, opposite the Police Station, Crawford Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 24th, THURSDAY the 27th and SATURDAY the 29th day of April, 1916, each day, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the said shop, opposite the Police Station Crawford Market, the following stock consisting of:—
A big lot of ties, braces, belts, gent's and ladies' hats, peak caps, boy suits, collars, hat pins, insertions, lace-pieces, shirts, mufflers, baby's bonnets, silk ribbons, woollen and cotton socks and stockings, ladies' skirts, leather and thread buttons, collar supporters, hooks, cotton thread reels of J. P. coats, hat combs, ladies' purses, crepe silk lawn, net, gauge, satin, twill, velvet, ladies' and gent's handkerchiefs, ladies' corsets, baby's frocks, needles, ladies' and gent's umbrellas, J. P. coats, crochet cotton, flowers, necklaces, baby's woollen and cotton socks, ladies night dresses, nicklers, gloves, kidgloves, ladies' English kimonoes, feathers, felt hats, mother of pearl buttons, powder puffs, safety pins, etc., etc.
Also about 10 cases containing ladies' straw hats and baba hats, in separate lots to suit buyers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE AT 11-30 A.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF LINSEED, CASTOR AND GINGELLY SEEDS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER EX. S. S. FERNDENE.
Upon the recommendation of Surveyors and for account of which it may concern the following cargo landed, damaged by fire and water ex. S. S. Ferndene, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction at Carnac Bunder near Bombay Port Trust Revenue Office, on MONDAY, the 24th day of April, 1916, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) the following:—
A large quantity of linseed, castor seeds, gingelly seeds, loose as well as in bags.
A deposit of 50 p.c. will be required at the time of sale and the delivery to be taken within 24 hours.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT.
AUCTION SALE, of Rich and Handsome Show Cases, specially made to order, Cupboards, Counters, Cabinets, etc.
Under instructions from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the 1st floor of the premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., at the Esplanade Road, Fort, the following stock consisting of:—
FURNITURE:—Bevelled and bent glass, rich show cases, specially made to order, cupboards, chest of drawer, revolving stands, marble top stands and tables, counters, cabinets, mirror, big table, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
N.B.—The above are in view and special attention is drawn to the purchasers for the opportuniy offered by the company by disposing of these goods.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMONWADA STREET, NEAR THE DURGA OF BADAMIYA AND OPPOSITE TO DR. ABDUL RAZAK HAKIM.
H. C. Suit No. 1308 of 1912.
Piran Hasan .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel & ors. .....Defendants.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of an order made by the High Court of Bombay in the same suit on the 24th day of February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, 1916, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following property on the premises. The property belongs to the Gai Kasa Mosque.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Memonwada Street in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the records of the Collector of Bombay along with a larger piece of land under New Survey No. 3001 together with the buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "B" Ward No. 2390, Street No. 439—441 and bounded on the North by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the property of Suleman Essoof, on the South by the said Memonwada Street and on the East by the property of Jusab Nurmahomed and which property is at present in the possession of the Receiver.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiffs and the Receiver or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the defendants or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Bungalow, situate at Reay Road, Mazagon, outside the Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Bai Ganga, widow of Nanalal Chunilal and on account and at the risk of Nagardas Laldas Shroff and Parbhudas Laldas Shroff, the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of September, 1913, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow, Sheds, Out-houses, etc., standing thereon, situate, lying and being Reay Road, at Mazgoan outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 985.13 square yards or thereabouts, and forming a portion of a large piece of land bearing Survey No. 3705, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5252, 5253 (1), 6253 (2) and 5253 (3), and Street Nos. 4-5-5 (a) and 6 (b), and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land admeasuring 1,286-87 square yards formerly belonging to the Mortgagors but now to the G. I. P. Railway Co., on or towards the South by the property known as Bhansalia's Dhuramsala, on or towards the the East partly by the temple of Shri Mankeshwar, and partly by the passage loading to the said temple, and on or towards the West by the property of Goculdas Mahadevjee, and which said premises and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD (AT A LITTLE DISTANCE FROM THE MAHIM FIRE BRIGADE STATION): MAHIM.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 30th day of April, 1916, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned pieces of land at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.).

LOT NO. A.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2781 square yards or thereabouts together with the huts standing thereon, situate, on the East of Lady Jamsetji Road at Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 31 and New No. 3526 and 4621 Old Survey No. 87 and New Survey No. 1/99; and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G.N.5818 (1) 5818 (2) 5820 (1) and Street Nos. 294; 294 and 296 and bounded as follows, i.e.,:—

On the East by the Oart of Pandurang Ganesh Mulikar, on the West by Lady Jamsetji Road, on the South by the property described hereunder in lot No. B. and on the North by the property of Sharif Khamisha.

LOT NO. B.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 5294 square yards or thereabouts together with the huts and chawls standing thereon, situate on the East of Lady Jamsetjee Road at Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 31 and New No. 3526 and 4621 Old Survey No. 87, and New Survey No 1/99; and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G.N.5816—5817, 5818 (3) 5820 (1) Street Nos. 292, 293, 294B and 296, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On the East by the Oart of Manchhabhai Balgovindas on the West by Lady Jamsetji Road; on the South by a public passage; and on the North by the property described above in lot No. A.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shum's Manzil," Navrosji Fardunji Road, opposite Tramway Stable, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards dumbwaiters, teapoys, marble top tables, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, fancy figures, fancy vases, rich carpets, table and hall lamps, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror and panel door almyrahs, corner cabinets, hat stands, verandah benches, cane chairs, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of A. Templeman, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 26TH INSTANT, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, BOOK-BINDERS AND GENERAL CONSUMERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A STATIONERY SHOP AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors concerned, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 53, Meadows Street, Fort, (where all the goods have been removed for Auction Sale) the entire stock-in-trade of a stationery shop consisting of various sorts of High Class Note Papers and Letter Papers, Writing Pads, such as Light House, and Drake etc., Typewriting papers of different sizes, carbon papers of best makes, typewriter ribbons, a large lot of single and double cash ruled and ordinary ruled account books, pins, paper fasteners and clips, drawing pins, Inkotine, nibs, seals, various sorts of visiting cards, pencil sharpeners, pin cushions, large lot of penholders and pencils, inks of qualities, stamps pads, blotter, foolscap paper book bank, cut glass wooden and ordinary inkstands, trays, metal and glass paper weights pen racks, pen duplicate books, sealing wax, typewriter oils, chalk pencils, files, copying brushes, pencils of colours, a large lot of Manilla envelopes of all sizes and best makes single foolscap reams, twines, paper blocks, labels, drying papers, damping papers, index books, order books, fountain pens, waste paper baskets, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published. The above goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDAR GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as, bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of till seed, bags of toor, bags of harda, bags of dry chillies, bags of rapeseed, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of coir ropes, loose iron pipes, bale of F. P. cotton, wooden pieces bundles of hemp, empty drums, bags of groundnut seeds, bundles of jogri, bags of castorseed, bags of cotton, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1916.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES PALLEJ COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Abdobakar Abdulrehman and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld., Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 24th April at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Bhagooria Lane near Canda Ramji's Cotton Press at Colaba.

100 bales Palej cotton sold as M. G. Bharooch Good.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1916.

Price Refunded if not found according to Advertisement.

MESMERISM RING.

SUCCESS AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

This wonderful Mesmerism Ring has been made with great labour of materials having astonishing magnetic and electrical powers. This wonderful ring is full of magical powers. The past, the present and the future can be very easily ascertained through it in an instant. Interviewing the dead or the living, the AVATARS, etc., knowing about things thousands of miles away, about buried wealth, about the illness of a patient, tracing a lost thing, getting answers to most secret questions, and thousands of such other wonderful feats can be accomplished through this ring in an instant. Price Rs. 1-8-0. Directions will accompany the parcel. To be had of

Manager, MAGICAL COMPANY,
DEPT. B., JHANSI.

OPINION.

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honourable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—

"I duly received the MESMERISM RING and have found it as you described. I have recommended it to many of my friends and they want me to send order for them.

Numerous other certificates can be seen at our office.

By the aid of this Wonderful Ring we have written somewhat of the future to His Excellency the present Viceroy, which shall come out true in the end and for which His Excellency has thanked us. Just try.

NOW OR NEVER

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. — Matinee—Saturday & Sunday—5 p. m.

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

9th Drama of WHOSE PAY? Series.—31 and 32 Episodes of

ROMANCE OF ELAINE

"The Biggest and Best Serial Yet"

ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE OF THIS WONDERFUL FILM.

LOOK OUT FOR

THE GIRL OF THE LOST ISLAND.

OR NEAL OF THE NAVY.

EXCELSIOR

9-30 P.M. THEATRE 9-30 P.M.

LAST THREE NIGHTS.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA SEASON.

To-Night. To-Night.

Puccini's Great Musical Triumph.

"LA BOHEME"
"LA BOHEME"

(The Bohemians)

Mdslles. Gonsalez, Russ, Sig. Belloni, Casialli & Lois.

Tuesday, April 25th.

Donnizetti's beautiful work

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"
"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"

Founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor" Mdslles. Gonsalez. Sig. Cappeli, Belloni and Cacialli.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!

"FAUST"
"FAUST"
"FAUST"

Grand complimentary benefit to the Company's popular Basso Sig. Cacialli in his successful role of "Mephistofels."

Sing. Cappelli as Faust, Mdslle. Visoni as "Marguerite" Sig. Fillipini as "Velentine," Mdslle Russ as "Seibel".

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Plan at Rose & Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 P. M.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

An Italian Exclusive

THE PRISONER OF THE ABYSS

4,000 Feet. 3 Parts.

with

Charles Chaplin, the scream of the earth, in a two-reel screaming comic.

Time—7, 8-45, 10-30 (Nightly)

HALF RATES AS USUAL.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Prices on application.

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

GREAT SUCCESS OF SPECIAL EASTER PROGRAMMES.

TO-NIGHT.

Stirring 5-reel Drama:

"COLORADO"

A college professor takes a farm in Colorado! A young man wrongfully sent to prison escapes and goes gold-mining in the same district. The two men have a long struggle against two scoundrels but eventually win through to prosperity and happiness.

The Management having contemplated another treat besides the one given yesterday, the programme has been altered for the benefit of those who want to have a treat today as well and therefore "The Little Lady Across the Way" has been substituted by

"DAVID GARRICK"

A perfect film rendering of the famous play which blends comedy with drama admirably.

Also the latest

"PATHE GAZETTE"

NOTE;—During the remainder of the week Sunday's programme will be presented.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

EASTER TREAT

PRIZES WILL ALSO BE GIVEN AT BOTH SHOWS TO-NIGHT. EACH OF THE ENTRANCE TICKETS WILL BE MARKED WITH LETTERS A.B.C.D. OR E. DURING THE INTERVAL ONE OF THESE LETTERS WILL BE DRAWN ON THE STAGE AND HOLDERS OF TICKETS WITH THE WINNING LETTER COULD EXCHANGE THEM FOR A BOX OF CHOCOLATES IN THE GARDEN DURING OR AT THE CLOSE OF THE SHOW. ONE OUT OF EVERY FIVE PATRONS IS SURE TO WIN A PRIZE. THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PRIZES WILL BE: BOXES 35, STALLS, 60 DRESS CIRCLE, 20 BALCONY 30 AND GALLERY 80.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

A. R. DIAS & BROTHERS

A. R. Dias, late of Messrs. Leach & Weborny)

Professional Tailors, Breeches Makers and Complete Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot and Shoe Makers.

51, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Branch:—2 New Queen's Road,

TO THE USERS OF TYPEWRITERS.

You get good impressions always from CARIBONUM Carbon Paper and Typewriter Ribbons."

TRULY BRITISH.

Samples sent free on application

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY

281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 21.

A fresh disturbance from the west entered Baluchistan, but hitherto has given no appreciable rainfall. Information from North-East India and Burma are defective but widespread rain appears to have fallen in Assam and Bengal. Thunderstorms have given local showers in the south of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab and Gauhati one inch; Barisal one and a half; Narayanganj and Jalpaiguri two; Jessore four; Chittagong two; Tinnevelly one and a half; and Madura two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in North-East India and appearance of a few light falls along the North-West Frontier.

SIMLA, April 22.

The disturbance from the west has given a few light falls of rain in north-east Nearly general rain has fallen in Baluchistan. It is now in south Punjab. Assam, local rain in north and east Bengal and north half of Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Akayab 1½ inches, Kayakpu, Sibsagar, and Cherrapunji 1, Dibrugurh 2, Chittagong 1½, Mymensing 2, Bogra and Dinapur 1.

Temperature has risen in north-east India but is lower than usual in Bengal and Upper Burma.

Forecast:—Extension of light rainfall into north Punjab and surrounding hills.

Earthquake report:—Two earthquakes were recorded at Simla yesterday, one at 17.11 of considerable severity probably in the north-west of the Pacific and a slight one at 19.28, probably in Nepal.

SIMLA, April 23.

The disturbance in north-west India has travelled away eastwards and has given local falls of rain in Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province and the adjacent part of Baluchistan. Rainfall has diminished in Assam and Bengal.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall along the North-West Frontier Province and an extension in Kashmir and west of the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd April 1916 was 30.021 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with th observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
		Apl. h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	23	m 2 16	26 1	23	m 8 15	15 7
		3 25a	27 7		9 23a	19 11
Mon.	24	m 3 18	25 2	24	m 9 16	16 10
		4 31a	26 9		11 1a	20 1
Tues.	25	m 4 37	24 5	25	m 10 36	18 1
		5 43a	26 3			
Wed.	26	m 6 1	24 3	26	m 0 31	19 7
		6 55a	26 1		0 7a	18 10
Thu	27	m 7 73	24 10	27	m 1 39	18 8
		8 51	26 3		1 34a	18 11
F	28	m 8 46	25 10	28	m 2 31	17 8
		9 1a	26 6		2 39a	18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 6h. 58m.
,, 24 (Monday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 6h. 58m.
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 6h. 58m.
,, 26 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 59m.
,, 27 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 59m.
,, 28 (Friday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58-9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.3m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs: 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director,
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd April, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night and normal during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has become nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen but is still generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall of importance today. Weather continues unsettled in north-west India, more particularly in the Punjab.

A few dust or thunder-storms may occur in the Punjab and possibly in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd of April 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall 1st April to date.	Departure, 1st April to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (21st)	74.7	64.8	71	--	7.31	—3.57
Jask	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (21st)	89.5	73.7	57	--	5.44	—3.38
Muskat	91.5	78.3	62	--	9.36	5.69
Do. (21st)	92.8	77.7	31	--	9.36	5.69
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.5	80.3	47	--	0.86	—0.79
Rawalpindi	90.6	67.3	38	--	7.18	—2.58
Lahore	97.8	72.5	43	--	0.92	—2.73
Hissar	100.7	76.8	26	--	0.65	--
Ambala	97.7	70.3	33	--	1.48	—1.35
Delhi	98.4	79.6	27	--	1.71	—1.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mainpur	101.1	72.3	27	--	1.02	—1.51
Jhansi	104.0	81.0	15	--	0.58	—1.34
Cawnpore	98.8	78.7	25	--	0.60	—1.15
Allahabad	100.0	74.3	23	--	01	—1.28
IND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.3	80.2	49	--	0.05	—1.19
Karachi	85.0	79.1	78	--	0.20	—1.39
Ajmer	97.8	77.6	33	--	0.09	—1.23
Jaipore	101.3	73 1	29	--	0.33	—1.25
Kotah	103.4	81.6	18	--	0.03	—1.23
Mount Abu	83.7	65.9	12	--	0	—1.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	94.6	74 7	42	--	0	—0.66
Dwarka	86.3	78.6	80	--	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	88.1	79.1	85	--	0	—0.27
Rajkot	102.2	71.8	57	--	0	—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	98.6	75.8	60	--	0.01	—0.64
Surat	94.5	76.3	65	--	0	—0.37
Ahmedabad	103.2	73.4	60	--	0	—0.41
Deesa	103.0	73.7	71	--	0	—0.48
Neemuch	100.2	73.8	43	--	0.08	—0.76
Indore	--	--	--	--	--	--
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.8	71.9	20	--	1.09	—1.67
Saugor	97.8	75.6	21	--	1.27	—1.19
Hoshangabad	109.4	74.8	29	--	1.48	—0.96
Khandaw	102.8	77.0	31	--	0.83	—0.41
Akola	103.9	79.0	23	--	1.02	—0.21
Amraoti	103.1	75.1	24	--	1.32	—0.17
Nagpur	102.6	75.9	22	--	1.49	—0.22
Chanda	106.5	74.0	16	--	0.92	—2.38
Raipur	102.9	78.2	17	--	1.36	—1.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.7	76.8	68	--	0.13	—0.49
Ratnagiri	87.5	76.5	82	--	0.81	—0.02
Mormugao	88.7	77.0	71	--	0.39	—0.41
Karwar	89.3	77.3	72	--	1.12	—1.11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.4	71 1	35	--	0.18	—0.75
Ahmednagar	98.3	67 3	39	--	0.63	—1.93
Poona	99.2	69.2	60	--	0.33	—2.24
Sholapur	102.1	74.1	44	--	1.27	—0.71
Bijapur	99.6	70.3	50	--	0.58	—1.47
Belgaum	96	65 5	63	--	2.61	—0.92
Ahmedabad	99.0	70.1	28	--	2.04	0.42
Nizamabad (Indur)	104 9	72 1	29	--	1.62	—1.32
Hyderabad	100.1	73.7	38	--	3.59	0 70
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.9	77.1	62	--	8.54	4 10
Calicut	89	73.9	69	--	13 98	5 50
Cochin	89.7	78 2	74	--	13.93	—0.90
Colombo	87.8	76.0	91	0.16	39.43	4 35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.8	76.2	78	--	20.84	13.46
Bellary	104.1	70.7	39	--	?	?
Cuddapah	108	083.3	40	--	0.48	4.24
Madras	96	080.4	69	--	21.26	0.57
Bangalore	94.9	66.8	76	--	4.21	—0.85
Coimbatore	96.6	73.0	76	--	7.31	0.37
Trichinopoly	99.9	79.9	59	--	?	?
Negapatam	94.8	78.9	71	--	24.26	—5.79

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.771 Ins
Temperature of Air	82.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.9 ,,
Dew Point	71.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.700 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.7 ,,
Minimum ,, ,,	77.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, NNW, WNW
Movement of Wind do.	1·1 Mile

"SCANDINAVIA"

COTTON BELTING

STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

PYDOWNIE,

BOMBAY.

WE SPECIALISE IN

Poster fixing, Handbills, Booklets and all advertising literature distributed under supervision of experienced staff. Offices and Shops arranged agencies undertaken.

DAVID MEYER & Co.

19, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

London markets close until Tuesday.

New York and New Orleans Markets close on Friday and Saturday.

Liverpool Markets close on Friday, Saturday and Monday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..	..
,, ,, Imports ..	.. ..	25,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	7.82 Unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	..11.13—3
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..May	11.26+5
	July	12.00+4
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..May	11.71+5
	July	11.89+4

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price	
April	7.63	Unchgd.
April-May	7.61	
May-June	7.61	
June-July	7.59	
July-Aug.	7.57	
Aug.-Sept	7.52	
Sept.-Oct.	7.47	+1
Oct.-Nov.	7.43	
Nov.-Dec.	7.39	
Dec.-Jan.	7.36	
Jan.-Feb	7.34	
Feb.-Mar.	7.35	+2
Mar.-Apl.	7.35	+2

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 20th.

Months.	To-day's closing price	Advance on previous close.
April	7.64	1
April-May	7.63	2
May-June	7.63	2
June-July	7.61	2
July-Aug.	7.60	3
Aug.-Sept.	7.55	3
Sept.-Oct.	7.50	4
Oct.-Nov.	7.46	4
Nov.-Dec.	7.42	4
Dec-Jan.	7.39	4
Jan.-Feb	7.37	4
Feb.-March	7.38	5
Mar.-April	7.48	5

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11.05—5
July	11.19—4
November	10.86—6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..5.70
,, ,, Fully Good	..	..5.85
,, ,, Fine	..	..6.00
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	..6.05
,, ,, Fine	..	..6.35
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	..7.45
,, ,, "Fully Good"	..	..7.60
,, ,, "Fine"	..	..7.75
,, Scinde, Good	..	..5.65
,, ,, Fully Good	..	..5.80
,, ,, Fine	..	..5.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,00
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York May	11.86+1
Futures at New York July	12.01 Unchgd
Spot Cotton at New York	12.10+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.88 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	11.71 ,,
Futures at New Orleans July	11.89 ,,
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ ,,
Demand Bills	4.76.50 ,,
Silver Commercial Bars	63⅜+⅞

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April 20th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	58,000,000	Inc.	100,000
Public Deposits.	59,200,000	Dec.	9,600,000
Other do.	86,600,000	Inc.	6,600,000
Govt. Securities.	33,200,000	Not Changed.	
Other do ..	87,900,000	Dec.	2,000,000
Notes and Gold.	42,400,000	Dec.	300,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 29% of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 20th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	Not received.
Egyptian Visible Supply	
American ,, ,,	
Other ,, ,,	
Total Sales	26,000
East Indian Sales	1,400
Total Speculation	2,000
,, Export	2,000
East Indian Export	100
,, ,, Stock	46,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,400
,, ,, Actual Export	600
,, ,, Imports	3,000
,, ,, Speculation	400
American Afloat	159,000
East Indian ,,	14,000
Total Afloat	184,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	31 3/16+7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mint, Continent and Indian buying. Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st	..4 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bill 3 months ..	5
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5½
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£42,000

Unchgd.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 100,000	@ ¼ 3/32.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 100,000	
Consols 2½ %	57¼—1/16
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	53¾
IndianSt ck 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅞
Government Securities 3%	63⅜
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	28.32+.02

Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, April 20th.

4½% 1925—1928..	£87¾ Unchgd.
3½% 1925—1945..	£96⅞ ,,

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 20th.

WHEAT.

Indian Wheat—Old Crop, Value	61

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs. Mar.-April Nominal. Unchgd.	62

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers unchgd.	66/6
Victorian April. Sellers	67
New South Wales	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—May-June Buyers	50/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apr.-May. London. Paid	76/3+9d.
Toria Rapeseed.—Sellers Unchgd.	64/6

London, April 19th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June	74

London, April 20th.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid.	73+1s. 6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June Hull Nominal	13/6/0—5s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£136+2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£131+1
Copper Braziers	£150+2
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	72½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. O.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-10-0

Unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers. unchgd.	3/0
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June. unchgd.	3/2½

London, April 19th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/3
Raw Java, O. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/4½
Fine White Java O. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/3
Fine White Java O. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/4½

Unchgd

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MESSRS. FRAMROZE & CO.'S SUGAR REPORT.

Bombay, 20th April, 1916.

We have to report a firm and excited market during the past week with better demand and higher advices from Java where Government is reported to have bought new crop White and Brown Sugars to the extent of nearly 350,000 tons and the market jumped up from 19s. 11d. to 21s. 5d. F. B. Harbour for July/September shipment and 20s. 8d. to 21s. 10d. for June shipment, within four days. Karachi came out buyers for New crop Javas at market price and Bombay following same prices both for ready and forward have been increased considerably. Business done during the week is roughly estimated at about 9,000 tons in White and Brown Javas.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

Description.	Rate. Rs. a. p.	F.B.H. per cwt. s. d.	Stock Bags.
China X'tals	..20 0 0	24 0	500
Japan S. K.	..18 8 0	21 9	900
Formosan A.	..18 4 0	21 8	10,000
Japan Soft	..17 8 0	21 0	1,000
Java ,,	..17 8 0	21 0	11,000
T. M. O.	..18 0 0	21 6	90,000
Brown Java	..17 4 0	Nominal.	3,000
Mauritius	..18 0 0	toRs.19 0	130,000

J. FRAMROZE & Co.,
Sugar Brokers.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA April, 22nd 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	217	..	..1/25 Jan.'17
Bengals (M G.)	227	217	207	..	..Ready
	..	219	..	..	..May
	..	223	..	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	212	202	..	..Ready
	..	208	..	..	..May
Khandesh(MG.)	..	231	217	..	..Ready
	..	233	219	..	..May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	233	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	265	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm. Karanja(M G)	..	240	232	..	..Ready
	..	243	..	..	..May
	..	217	..	..	..July
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	241	233	..	..Ready
	..	240	..	..	..May
Dhamangaum Pooljaum(M.G.)	..	243	235	..	..Ready
	..	245	..	..	..May
Yeotmal (M. G.	..	245	237	..	..Ready
	..	248	..	..	..May
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	253	245	..	..Ready
	..	252	..	..	..May
Wardha Hinghat. (M. G.)	..	253	245	..	..Ready
	..	251	..	..	..May
(Broach M. G.)	..	270	267	264	Ready
	..	269	268	267	April
	..	271	..	..	..May
Surat (M. G.)	..	295	..	..	..Ready
Mathia (M. G.)	..	228	216	..	..Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	300	Ready
	..	..	..	280	May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	294	Ready
	..	..	..	286	May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	300	Ready
	..	..	..	286	May/June
,, (H. G.)	..	..	..	280	May/June
Compta (M G.)	..	..	..	305	Ready
	..	..	..	293	May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up-till 6 p.m. on 20th April 1916:—

Cotton	9,977 Bales.
Wheat	23,088 cwts.
Linseed	49 016 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,865 ,,
Ginjellyseed	4,625 ,,
Poppyseed	2,806 ,,
Groundnuts	7,587 ,,
Castorseed	5,285 ,,
Rice	2,671 ,,
Myrabollams	9,523 ,,
Cottonseed	4,235 ,,
Mowraseed	463 ,,
Gram	4,107 ,,
Joowar	5,339 ,,
Maize	903 ,,
Barley	11,038 ,,

Castorseed.

Ready	Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed	Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (INDIA), LTD.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons		Rs. 4	14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	,,	5	8 0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	,,	4	14 0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	,,	5	8 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	,,	4	9 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	,,	5	2 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	,,	3	4 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	,,	3	13 6
Anchor Tins per pair	,,	5	11 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	,,	6	4 0
Anchor Cases per case	,,	6	6 0
Shell Case per case	,,	7	0 0

DECCAN BANK CASE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LIQUIDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 22.

A meeting of the creditors of the Deccan Bank, Ltd., now in liquidation, was held this evening at the registered office of the company. Mr. Hari Narayan Apte presided. The object of the meeting was to apply to the Court for cancelling the appointment of two paid liquidators. At the very commencement, Mr. Kanga, solicitor, Bombay, informed the meeting that his clients, Messrs. Sethna and Bhalerao, were not at all anxious to work as liquidaters and they had sent in their resignations. The Chairman thereupon declared that the object for which the meeting was convened had been secured and nothing further remained to be done in the matter.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on March 23rd, say:—

GOLD.

The flow of gold has again returned in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

March 17, £10,000 in bar gold.

March 18, £645,000 in sovereigns from abroad.

March 20, £167,030 in bar gold.

March 20, £152,030 in foreign coin.

March 22, £933,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

March 16, £200,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

March 16, £350,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.

March 17, £5,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

March 17, £250,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.

March 21, £125,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

March 22, £5,000 in bar gold.

During the week the net increase amounted to £1,012,000.

SILVER.

The healthy disposition of the market has been manifested by a substantial advance in quotations. On the 17th instant, the price rose 1/16d. to 27 3/16d. After a pause next day at that figure, a further progress ensued by 3/16, 1/8, 3/8 and 5/8 of a penny on succeeding days.

The quotation of to-day, 28 1/3d., exceeds any fixed during the war, and is the highest recorded since September, 29, 1913.

The immediate cause of this access of strength was the shipment of £350,000 in silver from China to India. The size of the operation suggests that the Indian Mint may be an interested party, and this view is shared by the Indian Bazaars, who are sending orders freely for the first time for many months.

Attention has been drawn in several preceding circulars to the way in which converging demands were bound to deplete the stock of rupees in India, so that any action on the part of the Government to remedy such a deficiency will not create surprise.

Steady and constant purchases for some weeks past on account of the Continental and Home Mints have denuded the market of supplies, and have created a condition ripe for an advance, which has been delayed so long as enquiry from the Indian Bazaars and China remained desultory; and the stimulus from competition was so slight.

It has been customary for political disturbances in China to be associated with firm China exchanges. Should, therefore, the conflict of authority in that country unfortunately prove to be grave or prolonged, China may not have much to sell even though a higher level of prices be attained, and holdings on China account would then become more or less a lock-up, leaving America—already very bullish in sentiment—to provide, almost alone, the supplies on the larger scale that may be required.

The last three Indian Currency returns received by cable give details in lakhs of rupees as follow:—

Notes in circulation, 6,400, Feb. 29th; 6,379, March 7th; 6,524, March 15th.

Reserve in silver coin, 2,411, Feb. 29th; 2,364 March 7th; 2,222 March 15th.

Gold coin and bullion, 1,258, Feb. 29th; 1,258, March 7th; 1,260, March 15th.

Gold in England, 892, Feb. 29th; 967, March 7th; 1,192, March 15th.

It will be observed that the fall in the silver holding is continuous.

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,900 bars, as compared with 4,100 last week.

The stock in Shanghai on February 25th, 1916, consisted of 1,054 bars and about 43 000,000 ounces in sycee, as compared with 996 bars and about 44,415,000 ounces in sycee on February 18th.

A shipment of 1,300,000 ounces was made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std:—

March 17, 27 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 18, 27 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 20, 27 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 21, 27½ cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 22, 27 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 23, 28¼ cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 27.694.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std., 77/9.

French Gold coin, nominal.

U. S. A. Gold coin, nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 1 3/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.

Penang Maru	Kushibeki	Kobe
Elysia	Kinnaird	Liverpool
Lady Curzon	Baillie	Aberdeen
Mandala	Swanson	London

April 22.

Skuld	Gabrielser	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

April 21.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Dwarka	Prince	Persian Gulf &c.
Zayani	Gokerji	Persian Gulf &c.
Pundua	Andreason	Persian Gulf &c.

April 22.

Dilwara	Walker	Durban &c.
Novara	Hetherington	Yokohama &c.
Roman Prince	Anderson	New York &c.

April 23.

Beme	Scott	Rangoon
Otheilo	Lawrence	Hull &c.
Salsette	Armitage	Aden

The steamer Morea: Andrews for Sydney &c. obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Penang Maru for Kobe &c. entered for loading on Saturday.

April 22.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 21st and due here on the 1st May.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. steamer Arabia which left Bombay on the 4th instant arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 21st instant. All well.

S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind with the homeward Mails of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia (Homeward bound) arrived at Marseilles on the 20th instant.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,388 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, R. N. R., sailed yesterday for Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Roman Prince:—The steamer Roman Prince, 3,301 tons, Captain C. Anderson, sailed on Saturday for New York, etc., via Cape Town, with a general cargo.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,889 tons, Captain Scott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Mandala:—The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Mandala, 5,189 tons, Captain E. Swanson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Skuld:—The steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain K. Gabrielser, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Novara:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Novara, 4,249 tons, Captain H. R. Hetherington, sailed on Saturday for Yokohama with a general cargo, mails and passengers.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Penang Maru, 3,216 tons, Captain S. Kushibeki, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Kobe via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4,003 tons, Captain J. Kennaird, arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lady Curzon:—The steamer Lady Curzon 1,750 tons, Captain J. W. Baillie, arrived in harbour on Friday from Abadan, with ballast.

S. S. Otheilo:—The Wilson Line steamer Otheilo, 3,897 tons, Captain Lawrence, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo, mails and passengers.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 20th instant.

Saturday, 22nd April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Vetcrofu Maru	Ogura ..... N. Y. Kaisha
B Kenilworth	Wauch ..... L. Dreyfus
C. & R. Caithness	Ison ..... W. & A. G. & Co
K. Eanah	..... Graham & Co
L. Ekma	..... M. M. C. & C.
N. Huntscastle	..... W. & A. G. & C

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Conriand	B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Bahaduri	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

6 Perndle	Pelton	J. M. & Co
8 Lydia		L. Dreyfus
9 Chosen Maru	Narita	O. S. Kaisha
10 & 11 Tarlila		M. M. & Co
13 & 12 Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
16 Bamora		M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Penang Maru	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Akbar	T. M. & Co
6 Elysia	W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Malaya Maru	O.S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Hild	Ginsen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Lady Curzon	Baillie	
Mandala	Swanson	P. & O. Co
Rhsaldar	Oskenshot	T. M. & Co
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
Skuld	Gabrielser	

EXPORTS.

April 22.

FOR LONDON.

Mandala (s) 1,250 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,993 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,299 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 125 cwts. sharkfins, K. Fazulbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

April 22.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—150 cases magnesium chloride, 8,567 pieces 592 bundles planks, 50 barrels 75 casks coal tar, 21 cases 26 bundles bamboo sticks, 15 bags ginger, 34 cases cycles, 102 cases cotton goods, 350 casks iron sulphate, 187 cases glass bottles, 25 cases vegetable wax, 20 cases 1 drum camphor oil, 320 cases camphor, 1,302 casks cement, 35 bundles staraniseed, 229 cases porcelainware, 35 bags starch, 35 cases rubber goods, 106 cases cotton yarn, 10 cases perfumery, 123 bales cotton drill, 30 bales cotton sheeting, 10 cases cotton thread, 32 bales cotton shirting, 280 cases bleaching powder, 1 case canned goods, 12 packages crucibles, 70 casks sulphate of aluminia, 10 cases aluminium, 13 cases glass tumbler, 3 cases spectacles, 1 case glass mirrors, 15 cases glass bangles, 8 cases hair oil, 17 cases umbrella furniture, 400 casks green copperas, 138 cases glass chimney, 35 cases enamelware, 53 cases glass beads, 97 cases soap, 6 cases 8 casks 7 packages provisions, 10 cases brass sheets, 2 pieces pig lead, 10 cases medicine, 53 cases silk yarn, 1 case silk goods, 2,162 rolls earthenware, 7 cases paper, 100 cases hemp, 100 bags sugarcandy, 389 coils rope, 419 cases tea, 195 rolls matting, 40 cases gum, 100 cases beer, 1 case tiles, 1 crate cyanamide, 45 cases clocks, 293 pieces timber, 575 cases milk, 4 bundles tarpaulin, 40 casks grease, 39 bags cubebs, 315 bags damer batu, 662 bags pepper, 3 050 bags sago flour, 1,054 bags betelnuts, 1,281 bags rice, 35 bags stick lac, 210 cases 20 bags tapioca flour, 2,658 bundles rattans, 22 cases 66 bundles gum benjamin, 50 pieces tin.

S. S. Chinkoa from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—15 casks plumbago crucibles, 6 cases 10 kegs tartaric acid, 785 cases wine, 1 case soda tartarate, 103 cases ale and stout, 68 cases whisky, 8 cases brandy, 121 cases gin, 5 cases spirits, 23 cases liquors, 789 cases medicine, 96 cases beer, 45 cases candles, 3 cases nitric acid, 8 drums cresol, 1 case cosmetique, 33 cases essence, 29 cases motor car and parts, 30 cases boots and shoes, 38 cases perfumed spirit, 50 cases lemon juice, 14 cases cycles and accessories, 8 casks bottle wax, 5 cases musical instruments, 51 cases Epsom salt, 110 kegs hypo soda, 42 kegs oxalic acid, 12 cases glycerine, 1 case iron perchloride, 1 case coloured earth, 30 kegs boric acid, 8 cases hair oil, 12 cases carb. ammonia, 5 cases calcium chloride, 13 cases bicarbonate of soda, 179 cases photo materials, 11 casks 2 cases bottles, 12 kegs borax, 3 casks antimony salt, 100 bags broken tiles, 2 cases vivella, 7 cases phosphorodyne, 15 cases ammonia, 3 cases tyres, 578 cases biscuits, 1 case pet jelly, 720 barrels 5 casks grease, 30 rolls 20 pigs lead, 633 cases vinegar, 852 cases O. stores, 4 cases oil, 13 cases colour, 125 cases varnish, 705 kegs 56 cases paint, 41 cases pickles, 36 cases castor oil, 46 cases sugar, 988 cases nails, 6 cases 3 casks litharge, 308 cases provisions, 363 cases mineral water, 65 cases hams and bacon, 230 cases confectionery, 28 cases chocolate, 36 cases cheese, 2 cases sulphuric acid, 56 cases blacking, 13 cases perfumery, 625 cases condensed milk, 50 cases malted milk, 86 cases bovril and virol, 85 cases cocoa, 10 cases corn flour, 6 crates syrup of figs, 3 cases not iodide, 30 drums turpentine, 4 cases vaseline, 18 cases 22 casks chalk, 155 cases soap, 6 cases hides, 6 casks earthenware, 4 kegs hypo soda, 10 casks tallow, 82 kegs soda crystals, 2 cases chlorodyne, 13 cases cider, 9 cases bismuthated magnesia, 1 bale blanket, 13 cases woollens, 128 barrels emulsion, 68 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 56 bales canvas, 63 bales 19 cases cotton goods.

STRANDED PILGRIMS FROM JEDDAH.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR REPATRIATION.

Of the 1,515 pilgrims who arrived from Jeddah in Bombay on the 11th March by the s. s. Akbar nearly 1,200 were found to be in a destitute condition, the men belonging to various distant and foreign countries like Central Asia, Java, etc. The Pilgrim Department, however, as soon as the ship arrived, took these pilgrims to the Musafarkhanas and furnished them with their immediate requirements and approached charitable Mahomedans for subscriptions with a view to defraying the expenses of repatriation, and for this purpose it was estimated that a sum of about Rs. 15,000 would be necessary. H. H. the Nizam contributed Rs. 10,000 and there was the annual contribution of Rs. 2,400 from H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, the leading charitable Mahomedans in Bombay contributing Rs. 6,000. This amount enabled the Pilgrim Department to provide the stranded pilgrims with tickets to their native places and food and clothing. All men could not, however, be sent at once and the last batch left on Thursday last.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As your correspondent "An Englishwoman," whose letter you published on the 15th, says it is no mean struggle upon which your readers are engaged. They will be confronted with a vigorous opposition from the railway companies, who are animated by the strongest motive to resist the reform, which threatens to deprive them of the privilege of defrauding poor passengers and making money from their miseries. I wish to impress on those who are engaged in the struggle that nothing but steady persistence in the agitation will ensure success. So far the agitation has been very well conducted. If the steady persistence is forthcoming, we are sure of victory. The victory, I need hardly add, will be worthy the labour and the toil.

As an humble individual, I can hardly presume to offer advice to the great men who are engaged in this holy campaign against the forces of evil and oppression. If they do not take my intrusion as an offence, then I would suggest that the following advertisement should be given in all the important English and vernacular papers of India:—

WANTED—

Every railway passenger to know:

(1) That he has a legal right to offer resistence to any railway servant or to any member of the Railway Police whenever he attempts to overcrowd the passenger's compartment.

(2) That it is the duty of every educated passenger to spread a knowledge of this legal right amongst the illiterate passengers.

(3) That it is the duty of every educated passenger to exercise this legal right for the benefit of himself and his less fortunate fellow-passengers.

(4) That India expects every one of her sons whether he is first or second class passenger to rush to the help of third class passengers whenever he sees that they are on the point of being ill-treated.

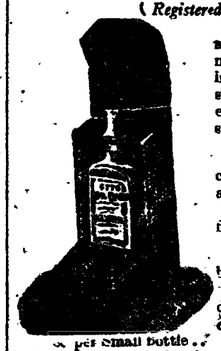
Some such advertisement given with steady persistence and in prominent parts of the newspapers will render the task of our champions very easy.—Yours, etc.,

STEADY PERSISTENCE.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar

(Registered)



Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol, but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle .. .. Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle .. .. ,, 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle .. .. ,, 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra.
P. S.—When buying see the name carry.

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

Horlick's Malted Milk

BANISHES THIRST

and fatigue and is as palatable and refreshing as the coolest melon. It contains nutriment in just that form which can be most easily assimilated by the digestive organs.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in three compact sizes.

The Best Pure Linseed Double Boiled Oil in the Market is Bark.

THE MANELESS LION BRAND.

G.O.M.&M.F.G.Co.LTD.
MANELESSLION
TRADE MARK
AHMEDABAD

Sold in Five Gallon Drums.
To be had from all Dealers in Paints

Colours and Varnishes.

Manufactured by the—
Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld. of Ahmedabad
Wanted Agents in Chief Centres of Trade all over India.
or further particulars, please apply to:—

Messrs. BALABHAIJAMNADAS & Co

Agents:—The Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. L
P. O. KALUPUR, ASARWA, AHMEDABAD.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1731.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in Canada.
ESTABLISHED 1789.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our promb attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM
Old jewellery, Watches, Chains, Nibs, Bangles, Embroideries, Coins, and any other thing containing Precious Metals.
PURCHASED FOR CASH.
Bullion and Alloys of every description.
SUPPLIED.
For particulars, Write to:—
K. G. A. REMTULLA MULJI & Co.
10/12, Mambadevi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Theatre, "La Boheme."
Bombay Engineering Congress, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Easter Monday. Banks closed.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10 30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

BAPASOLA.—Ratanbai, daughter of Nusserwanji Cawasji Bapasola and grand-daughter of Bomanji Dadabhoy Ashavaid of Mirat. Aged nine months. Fort, Bazaar Gate, on 20th April.
COOPER.—Kavasji Merwanji Cooper, brother of Burjorji Merwanji Cooper. Aged 60 years. Bomanji Dinshah Petit Parsi General Hospital. Chowpatti Dharamshala of late Fardunji S. Parekh, on 21st April.
MEHTA.—Pestonji Edulji Hormusji Mehta, sharebroker, son-in-law of late Nanabhoy Hormusji Sethna. Aged 75 years. Girgaum Road, Chira Bazaar, corner of Gaiwadi, on 21st April.
COLAH.—Navajbai, widow of Ratanji Muncherji Colah and daughter of late Bomanji Jijibhoy. Aged 66 years. Grant Road, Crawford Building, on 21st April.
UKAJI.—Navajbai, daughter of Cooverji Sorabji Ukaji. Fort, Cowasji Patel Street, on 22nd April.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, April 24.

261 Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

262 Leave.—Sergeant Major F. Phillips is granted one month's leave.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY. 2/Lt.,
Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D. Commanding.

April 23.

No. 134—Duties:—.

Duties for the week commencing 23rd April, 1916:—

Orderly Officer Lieut. A. M. Green.

Next for duty 2nd-Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No. 135—Parades.

Wednesday the 26th instant at Colaba, at 7 a.m. 15 pdr. B. L. Gun Drill.

Saturday the 29th instant at Colaba at 7 a.m. 15 pdr. B. L. Gun Drill.

No. 136.—Competitions:—

The Annual Competitions for the Weale Cup and Hamilton Shield will take place at Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday next the 30th instant at 8 a.m.

Dress:—Competitors for the Hamilton Shield:—"Drill order, Coats to be worn.

Competitors for the Weale Cup:—Knicks, Putties and Khaki shirts. Regimental boots and belts to be worn by those in possession of them.

No. 137—Leave.

Lieutenant W. Dunkerley E. E. Company has been granted leave from the 21st to the 25th instant, both dates inclusive.

P. H. RETALLACK.
Captain.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BYCULLA INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Delay on private telegrams to Mesopotamia and Persian Gulf is now normal.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mahomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 12-0 noon to-day.

HOMEWARD MAILS

The P. and O. s. s. Mongolia which left Bombay on the 27th ultimo, arrived in London on Friday the 21st instant. All well.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday the 29th instant at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a dinner at 8.45 p.m. (S. T.).

A GARDEN PARTY.

The president and members of the Jain Association of India will entertain the President and the delegates of the Tenth Jain Swetamber Conference at a Garden Party to be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon Back Road this evening at 4 p.m. (B. T.).

FIRST AID AND NURSING BROTHERHOOD

The annual sports, prize distribution and Social Gathering of the above brotherhood, will take place on Sunday the 30th instant at the Allbless Baug, Charni Road, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Lt. Herbert G. Clark, District Supdt. St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, will preside.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

This evening at 6-30 (S. T.) a public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered in the hall of the Good Life League (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Cama Street, Fort), by Dr. J. K. Daji, on "Zoroastrian Prayer." The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

ENGINE-CLEANER'S MISADVENTURE.

An engine cleaner named Jaman Ramzan, who was employed on the Port Trust Railway, while on his way to work along the line, tried to board an engine which was moving slowly in the same direction. He, however, slipped his foot and fell under the wheels, both his legs being cut off. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

SHETH VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Honorary Secretaries of this institution beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations:—(1) 3½ per cent. Government promissory note of the face value of Rs. 5,000 in memory of the late Sheth Karsundas Gopaldas from Messrs. Rugnathdas Gopaldas, Libhovandas Varjivandas, Purshotamdas Libhovandas, Dwarkadas Kalyandas, and Dharamdas Bhagvandas executors of the estate of late Sheth Vichaldas Gopaldas. (2) 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bond of the value of Rs. 500 from Sheth Ishwardas Laxmidas in memory of his deceased daughter Bai Kantaluxmi.

MOVEMENTS OF MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mandala, Captain E. Swanson, arrived in Bombay on Friday evening from London with the outward mails and about 90 passengers and a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, Captain A. B. Armitage, will sail to-day for Aden, with the Homeward mails a general cargo and 8 passengers, owing to the non-arrival of the Karachi Mail, yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's Mail steamer Morea, Captain J. D. Andrews R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from London, with the Outward Mails of 7th instant, about 80 passengers and a general cargo. She will sail to-day for Sydney via Colombo with the Australian Mails and through passengers.

PARSI LADYS SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Manekbai, widow of Merwanji Gora.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who lived with her son on the ground floor of a house in Modi Street, used to sleep on the third floor for the last four days, as there was an alarm of thieves raised lately and she was afraid to sleep downstairs. The deceased complained that nobody supported her or did anything for her. She went to bed at 10 p.m. on Saturday night and at 5 a.m. was missed by her lady friend with whom she had been putting up. Her body was subsequently found lying in the street behind the house immediately under the verandah. Her shoes were in the gully and a chair was near the railing. She had been depressed of late and threatened to commit suicide.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide, the deceased having probably thrown herself from the verandah on the third floor of a house at Modi Street.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore his offered rupees one lakh for any purpose connected with the war. The offer has been accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

H. H. the Maharaja of Devagad-Baria left Bombay for his State on Friday last.

There are four candidates for the two seats on the Imperial Legislative Council to be filled by election by non-official members of the United Provinces Council. They are Raja Khushalpal Singh, Sheik shahid Hussain of Lucknow, Pandit M. M. Malaviya and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Mahomedans will most likely again return the Raja of Muhammadad to the Imperial Council and Raja Rampal Singh will be elected by the British Indian Association of Oudh.

Messrs. R. P. Russell and C. W. M. Hudson resign the office of additional members, Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. F. C. Rose is nominated an additional member, Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. Alfred Chatterton, C.I.E., has been offered a seat on the Commission of Industries and the Mysore Government have consented to spare his services. Mr. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Superintending Engineer, Mysore Government, is likely to officiate as Director of Industries, Mysore.

Mr. W. Roberts, Professor of Agriculture, Lyallpur, will proceed on seven months' leave shortly and will spend three months in America studying cotton problems in the United States.

Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh of Delhi has generously presented a complete motor ambulance costing Rs. 8,000 through the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association, Simla, for the use of the Indian wounded soldiers.

THE MANGO CROP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The mango crop is a valuable orchard produce in our Presidency. The "Indu" has done much service by publishing two articles in Marathi on the 5th of February and the 18th of April 1916. The articles deal with the damage caused by the mango hopper and a sort of a fungus. The nature of both and the remedies against them, are detailed therein. In one case spraying with crude oil emulsion or fish oil soap with a Holder Pressure sprayer is recommended based on the experience gained in Madras Presidency. In the other case spraying with Bordeaux mixture is recommended based on the experience gained in Florida, America, Hawaii and Cuba. Both articles in the "Indu" refer to observed facts in the Ratnagiri district in the Bombay Presidency. Similar observations have been made in the Thana District.

Now one will not fail to notice that Dr. Coleman, of the Mysore Government, is engaged in investigations to stop the ravages caused by the mango-hoppers and the fungus.

The observations tally so far that heavy dews and cold nights occur at the time of the blossom. Cloudy weather is also supposed by popular opinion to be the cause of the blight of the mango blossom. It is happy to note that the Mysore Government has taken up the question of saving the ryots' mango crop. The Government proposes to carry on experiments on a fairly large scale during the coming season to control the fungus and the mango-hopper with every prospect to ensure the mango-crop where an abundant blossom has been formed. Our Agricultural Department with its efficient officers and vast resources at its command, both scientific and financial, with interested owners of mango trees ready to follow its advice and with a net-work of agricultural associations, will not be found behind times in such matters.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

MESOPOTAMIA DESPATCH.

OPERATIONS SUCCESSFUL AS FAR AS KUT.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

General Sir John Nixon's second despatch on the campaign in Mesopotamia was published in the "London Gazette" of April 5.

It describes the operations up to the capture of Kut-al-Amarah, and contains a fine tribute to the great skill with which General Townshend handled the troops under his command.

After describing the splendid feats of our naval and military forces in capturing Nasiriyah, the despatch continues:—

The capture of Nasiriyah had established British control on the western side of the Basrah Vilayet, but the district lying north of the line Amara-Nasiriyah still remained outside our control, and strong Turkish forces under Nur-Ed-Din Bey were reported to be concentrating at Kut-al-Amarah, at the junction of the Shatt-al-Hai with the Tigris, the possession of which strategic centre is necessary for the effective control of the northern part of the Basrah Vilayet. Nur-Ed-Din has attempted to cause a diversion by pushing strong detachments to within thirty miles of Amarah, while my principal attention was concentrated on the Euphrates.

The defeat of Nur-Ed-Din and the occupation of Kut-al-Amarah became my next objective as soon as Nasiriyah was secured, and I commenced the transfer of troops towards Amarah on the following day.

After the month of June the Shatt-al-Hai ceases to be navigable for some six months, and the only line of advance by water on Kut-al-Amarah is by the River Tigris.

On the 1st August a detachment from the 6th Division, accompanied by a naval flotilla, occupied Ali-al-Gharbi. Covered by this detachment, the concentration of the 6th Division under General Townshend for the advance on Kut-al-Amarah was carried out.

The transfer of troops from the Euphrates to the Tigris was a slow process, owing to the difficulties in crossing the shallow Hammar Lake during the low-water season.

By the 12th September, the force was concentrated at Ali-al-Gharbi. Thence the advance was continued by route march along the river bank, accompanied by a naval flotilla and shipping, until Sannaiyat (some eight miles below the enemy's position covering Kut-al-Amarah) was reached on 15th September. Intense heat prevailed during the period of this march, with temperatures ranging from 110deg. to 116deg. in the shade. The column remained halted at Sannaiyat until 25th September, receiving reinforcements during this period.

WORK OF THE FYYING CORPS.

A few skirmishes had taken place between our cavalry and that of the enemy, and constant naval and air reconnaissances were made. Accurate information was gained regarding the dispositions of the enemy.

The work performed by the Royal Flying Corps during this period was invaluable.

Nur-Ed-Din Bey's Army lay astride the river some seven miles N.E. of Kut and eight miles from General Townshend's Force at Sannaiyat. It occupied a line naturally favourable for defence, which, during three or four months of preparation, had been converted into a formidable position.

On the right bank the defences extended for five miles southwards along some mounds which commanded an extensive field of fire. The river was blocked by a boom composed of barges and wire cables commanded at close range by guns and fire trenches. On the left bank the entrenchments extended for seven miles, linking up the gaps between the river and three marshes which stretched away to the north. The defences were well designed and concealed, commanding flat and open approaches. They were elaborately constructed with a thoroughness that missed no detail. In front of the trenches were barbed wire entanglements, military pits, and land mines. Behind were miles of communication trenches connecting the various works and providing covered outlets to the river, where ramps and landing stages had been made to facilitate the transfer of troops to or from ships, while pumping engines and water channels carried water from the river to the trenches.

Nur-Ed-Din's Army held this position; one division being on each bank, with some army troops in reserve on the left bank, near a bridge above the main position. A force of Arab horsemen was posted on the Turkish left flank; most of the Turkish regular cavalry were seen during the battle on a raid against our communications at Shaikh Saad.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND'S FEINT.

On the 26th September General Townshend advanced to within four miles of the Turkish position. His plan was to make a decisive attack on the left bank by enveloping the Turkish left with his main force, but in order to deceive the enemy as to the direction of the real attack, preliminary dispositions and preparatory attacks were made with the object of inducing the Turks to expect the principal attack on the right bank.

On the morning of the 27th our troops advanced by both banks. The principal force on the right bank made a feint attack on the trenches south of the river, while the left bank detachment entrenched itself within 3,000 yards of the enemy. Meanwhile a bridge had been constructed, and under cover of night the main force crossed from the right bank and deployed opposite the enemy's left flank.

On the morning of the 28th September a general attack was made against the enemy on the left bank. The 18th Infantry Brigade, under Major-General Fry, with its left on the line of the river made a pinning attack, while Brigadier-General Delamain, commanding the 16th and 17th Infantry Brigades, advanced in two columns against the enemy's left, one column being directed frontally against the flank entrenchments while the other moved wide round the flank and attacked in rear. General Delamain's right flank was protected by the Cavalry Brigade.

The first troops to enter the enemy trenches were the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, 117th Mahrattas and 22nd Company Sappers and Miners, who made a brilliant assault, well supported by the Artillery, and soon after 10 a.m. captured a redoubt and trenches on the enemy's extreme left, inflicting heavy losses and taking 135 prisoners.

A combined attack by the 16th and 17th Infantry Brigades was then made, and, after hard fighting, during which the enemy made several unsuccessful counter-attacks, the whole of the northern part of the enemy's position was in our hands by 2 p.m.

General Delamain reorganised his troops on the captured position and gave them a much-needed rest, as they were exhausted by the great heat, the long march and hard fighting. After a brief rest General Delamain moved his column southwards to assist the 18th Infantry Brigade by attacking the enemy opposed to it in rear. Before this attack could develop strong hostile reserves appeared from the south-west, in the direction of the bridge. General Delamain immediately changed his objective and attacked the new troops, supported by his guns firing at a range of 1,700 yards.

The sight of the approaching enemy and the prospect of getting at him in the open with the bayonet put new life into our Infantry, who were suffering from weariness and exhaustion after their long and trying exertions under the tropical sun. For the time thirst and fatigue were forgotten.

The attack was made in a most gallant manner with great dash. The enemy were routed with one magnificent rush, which captured four guns and inflicted heavy losses on the Turks. The enemy fought stubbornly, and were saved from complete destruction by the approach of night.

General Delamain's troops bivouacked for the night on the scene of their victory about two miles from the river, both men and horses suffering severely from want of water, as the brackish water of the marshes is undrinkable. In the morning the column reached the river, and the horses got their first water for forty hours.

Throughout the battle the Naval Flotilla co-operated with the land attack from positions on the river. Late in the evening of 28th, led by the "Comet" (Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Cookson, R.N., Acting Senior Naval Officer), the flotilla advanced upstream and endeavoured to force a passage through the boom obstruction. The ships came under a terrific fire from both banks at close range. The "Comet" rammed the boom, but it withstood the shock.

NAVAL OFFICER'S HEROISM.

Lieutenant-Commander Cookson was shot dead while most gallantly attempting to cut a wire cable securing the barges.

The Turks evacuated their remaining trenches during the night and escaped along the bank of the Tigris. On the morning of the 29th a pursuit was organised, troops moving in ships preceded by Cavalry on land.

The Cavalry, consisting of four weak squadrons, overtook the enemy on 1st October, but had to wait for the support of the river column, as the Turks were making an orderly retreat, covered by a strong rear-guard with infantry and guns.

The progress of the river column was so delayed by the difficulties of navigation due to the constantly shifting shallows in the river that it was unable to overtake the retreating enemy.

When the ships reached Aziziyah on 5th October, the enemy had reached their prepared defensive position at Ctesiphon covering the road to Baghdad, where they were reinforced.

The Turks lost some 4,000 men in casualties, of whom 1,153 were prisoners captured by us. In addition we took 14 guns and a quantity of rifles, ammunition and stores. Considering the severity of the fighting our casualties were comparatively small. They amounted to 1,253, including a large proportion of men only lightly wounded.

The defeat of Nur-Ed-Din Bey completed the expulsion of Turkish troops from the Basrah Vilayet. Apart from material gains won at Kut-al-Amarah our troops once again proved their irresistible gallantry in attack, and added another victory to British arms in Mesopotamia.

I am glad to place on record my appreciation of the ability and generalship displayed by Major-General C.V.F. Townshend C.B., D.S.O., throughout these operations. His plan for turning the Turkish left was the manœuvre whereby the position could best be captured without incurring very heavy losses.

GENERAL DELAMAIN

Brigadier-General Delamain, who commanded the main attack, showed himself to be a resolute and resourceful commander. His leadership during the battle was admirable.

The troops under the command of Major-General Townshend displayed high soldierly qualities, and upheld the reputation they have earned during this arduous campaign.

The conduct of the Infantry in the attack was particularly noteworthy. They were set a task involving prolonged exertion and endurance, and performed it with an alacrity and resolution which must have been most disconcerting to the enemy.

The Artillery has established a high reputation for good shooting. The Infantry rely on their accuracy and skill; during the attack they welcome the close support of the guns, and press forward with the narrowest margin dividing them from the curtain of bursting shells, in a manner that is a tribute to their comrades in the Artillery.

The services of the Royal Flying Corps, not only during the battle but also in the frequent reconnaissances which preceded the fighting, also call for notice.

The flying officers displayed courage and devotion in the performance of their duties which were often carried out under a heavy fire. The accurate information obtained during air reconnaissances was of the utmost value in planning the defeat of the enemy, and the remarkable skill and powers of observation displayed by Flight Commander Major H. L. Reilly, Royal Flying Corps, contributed in no small degree to the success of the operations.

The work of the Royal Navy fully maintained the high standard they have established in these rivers. I much regret the loss of Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Cookson whose gallant act has already been referred to.

Acknowledgments are due to the excellent work done by the commanders and personnel of the river steamers for their unremitting work in connection with operations on the rivers in Mesopotamia.

Accompanying this despatch is a list of officers and men whose names I wish to bring to notice in connection with the operations undertaken during the period under report.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"LA BOHEME" AND "LA GIOCONDA."

The performance of "La Boheme" on Saturday night was certainly one of the finest things the Messrs. Gonsalez, brilliant company of artists have done, and one could have wished that Puccini's brilliant comedy in music had been staged earlier in the season, to allow of more than one repetition. "La Boheme" is probably more familiar to English audiences than any other modern opera, on account of its wealth of compelling melody, and because, while highly advanced, it, makes no undue strain on the mental capacities of auditors who are not of the elect. In many respects Puccini has reached greater heights in "La Boheme" than even in his later works, though it does not aim so high. It is the most individualistic thing in operatic music, that has been produced outside Germany in the present century and, perhaps, the most attractive, Puccini's treatment of the orchestra in "La Boheme" and its part in the expression of the story maintains an extraordinary level of brilliance. Signors Lois, Belloni, Cacialli and Barontini were an admirable quartette of Quartier Latin students. The first named was better as Rudolfo than in any part he has played, and sang and acted with great ability and charm. Signor Cacialli sang the famous adieu to the coat beautifully and was vociferously encored, Mademoiselles Visoni and Gonsalez shared the honours as Mimi and Musetta, both singing with great charm. The delicious music in the second act suited Mademoiselle Visoni admirably and she brought down the house with her rendering of the popular waltz air. Mademoiselle Gonsalez was brilliant throughout.

Last night "La Gioconda" was produced. It is curious that this opera, by a composer who was the forerunner and exemplar of lesser men, who have gained world-wide popularity is not more popular outside Italy. Ponchielli, notably in "La Gioconda," is a stepping stone from the earlier Italian school to that of to-day, and one more illustration of the spirit of progress, the originality and the genius for melody in Italian music,—facts which we have been apt to ignore in our infatuation with the heavier German school. "La Gioconda" has some rather thin moments, but being Italian, it possesses a wealth of melody, and the orchestration is full of brilliant fancies. Signor Capelli was the tenor and sang with his usual brilliance and superlative charm. His rendering of the beautiful solo in the second act was an exquisite experience for the listener. Signor Cacialli, it is needless to say, was imposing both in voice and action as Aloisa. Mademoiselle Visoni was very pleasing as Laura.

Signor G. Gonsalez was the conductor on both occasions, and, as usual, got extraordinary value out of his limited orchestra. The delightful overture to the third act of "La Gioconda" was a brilliant example of what a capable conductor can do with limited material and Signor Gonsalez fully deserved the ovation it evoked.

To-night "La Boheme" will be played again. To-morrow it will be "Lucia di Lammermoor" and on Wednesday the final performance takes place when Signor Cacialli will be given a benefit in "Faust"

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the game played on Friday:—

Hampton beat Weir, 7—5, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Reid and Edwards v. Weir and Crichton.
Kirkwood and Spence v. Rushton and Symons.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. W. Davis as a special chemist in the Agricultural Department with a view to arriving at a solution of the question of standardisation of natural indigo. Mr. Davis will probably arrive in this country about the middle of May and will proceed direct to Pusa.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

ALIGARH (1) BEAT GRANT MEDICALS (0)

VISITORS' SUPERB FORWARD PLAY.

Undoubtedly the best display of hockey seen so far this season on the Oval was produced by the meeting between these two teams in third round of the above tournament on Saturday, when the visitors from Aligarh scored a well-deserved victory over the Grant Medicals after a very fast keen and close struggle by a goal to nil. Both the teams had out the same eleven that had worked in previous encounters. The visiting team to the surprise of many, showed a decidedly improved form in all departments of the game and their victory by the margin of a goal is a fair index of their all-round superiority in forward play which simply eclipsed the much-talked-of Easeden-Wadia display of hockey of the Grant Medicals. Both the enclosures were full and the spectators were treated to one of the finest exhibitions of classy hockey in which the head had as much to do as the heart. The superior training of the Aligarh boys their neat tackling and ready passes the pace and combination and above all the smart and gentle tap on the ball which non-plussed the Medical defence—all went to make the evening's display one of the best and which should be an object lesson to the local teams. As already stated the Aligarh boys showed a remarkably improved form to their first exhibition and the balance between their attack and defence was so well-poised that there was hardly a weak spot in the team. Asad Ali and Fateh Mahomed Khan were always quick on the ball and time and again got past the Medical defence with remarkable celerity and tricky dribbling. Hadi Hossein showed fine knack in making left-handed centre-passes. Anwar Ali the clever and hard sprinting right-winger made many openings and was equally untiring to the end. Their half-line either as breakers-up of opposing attack or feeders of their own forwards showed great resourcefulness and developed magnificent defensive tactics which hardly left any attacker unwatched. Azhar Ali was a tower of strength and both the backs were pretty safe.

The Grant Medicals pitted against a combination whose all-round superiority should to acknowledged even by their most enthusiastic partisans, gave a rather disappointing display. There were occasional brilliant individual rushes which with a little more luck or less fumbling might have been fruitful, but then as to such missed chances one team was as much in fault as the other. Wadia, Easeden and Rane all showed grit and speed but being dogged by the determined set of Aligarh halves they could not show up at all. Try as they would, the Aligarh defence watched them persistently and was on them before they had time to tackle the ball with ease and put themselves on the go. The Medical attack thus failed most miserably, to the chagrin and disappointment of their numerous supporters. Sweeney their centre-half played a great game as did Hildreth at back. Hildreth who intercepted many brilliant passes with perfectly cool judgment and quickness, and thus averted further calamities, was well-partnered by Arkley, who proved himself no mean a fighter. Backhirst at goal could not be blamed for the goal scored against him, as the shot from Fateh Mahomed Khan came from an extremely difficult angle and being quick and uppish in its flight could not have been saved by any goal-keeper.

Splendid pace was kept up throughout the sixty minutes' play and both goals were visited in turn in quick succession, the ball travelling from one end to the other with remarkable rapidity. Each and every one of the twenty players had to gallop for all he was worth and there was hardly a dull moment in the game. The balance of exchanges taken over both periods was slightly in favour of the visiting team and their victory which came as the result of fine play was as popular as it was well deserved.

The supervision of the game by Messrs Ward and Sharp left nothing to be desired. It might have appeared to many as sometimes over-strict but then it must be remembered that when Scots meet Scots or more plainly when two strong teams meet in a knock-out tournament the umpires have to take every possible precaution for averting rough play and have therefore to be very particular in allowing any latitude to players, whose activities however well-intentioned, are apt to be guided by feelings at times. Hence the referees Messrs. Ward and Sharp exercised a very wise discretion in keeping a strict watch on the game.

The only goal of the evening was scored by Fateh Mahomed Khan off a neat pass from Anwar Ali just a minute before the call of half-time.

The teams were:—

Aligarh:—Munzoor Hossein; Rahamut Khan and Akbar Hossein; Abdar Khan, Ahzar Ali and Shabbir Ahmed; Anwar Ali, Fateh Mahomed Khan, Mustapha Hossein, Asad Ali and Hadi Hossein.

Grant Medical College:—Backhirst; Hildreth and Arkley, Prescott, Sweeney and Fernandez; Brigauza, Wadia, Easeden, Rane and Wylde.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Sharp.

R. A. KIRKEE (4) BEAT POONA GYMKHANA.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the R. F. A. Kirkee, at Poona, resulted in a win for the former by four goals to two.

PROGRAMME.

THIRD ROUND.

To-day, Oval, 5-40 p.m., Hornets v. St. Vincent's, Poona.

FOURTH ROUND.

25th instant.—Poona Gymkhana v. Parsi Hockey Association.

26th instant.—Aligarh v. Lonavla.

27th instant.—Lusitanians v. G. I. P. Athletic.

28th instant.—Winners of to-day's match v. Colaba Hospital.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE."

THE
VULCAN
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.

Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work. Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ld.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHALO.

INSURE
YOUR LIFT & PLATE GLASS
WITH THE
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA, C. M ROSE.

Nearly all Classes of Insurance Transacted.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
MILL, GIN & FACTORY OWNERS

Suppliers of all class of Chemicals and Dye Stuff. Leather Beelting, genuine Hair Belting. Rubber Sheet and Insertion, Electrical Goods, Mill, Gin and Railway Stores, Machinery, Hardware and General Sundries.

Large stock of above goods can be had for immediate delivery.

Goods supplied also on Indent basis and contracts for Electrical Installation undertaken.

Prices, Samples and Estimates on application.

ORIENTAL ELECTRICAL
& ENGINEERING Co.,
26, Military Square BOMBAY.

BEST PORTLAND
CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND.

Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.

The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.

For particulars apply to

TATA SONS & Co.
Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Nawsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
WORKS: PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD,
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS.
Masagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: Works Telephone
NOXID, Bombay. No. 2154
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

BEGG'S WHISKY
By Special Appointment
TO
H. M. THE KING.
The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

ENJOY MY CO-OPERATION.

Will cheerfully undertake market investigation on behalf of enthusiastic, ambitious manufacturer or merchant and suggest good, practical ideas for Bigger Better Business. Advts. also built.

R. V. KAIKINI, Sales Scout,
3774 Hamilton Road, Delhi.

NOTICE.

THE office of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LD., has been REMOVED from 113, Esplanade Road, to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street. 1030

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
India's Trade and the War	6
Enter President Wilson	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams ... 7 & 8	
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ... 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 & 9	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The Italian Opera	5
The Jain Switamber Conference	9
Bombay Humantarian Fund	9
BOMBAY CITY AN SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Sind Provincial Conference	9
France and the War	10
The Indominitable Bear	10
Casualty Lists	10
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 24, 1916.

INDIA'S TRADE AND THE WAR.

It is, we venture to say, a truism supported by irrefragable facts, that, if any class of manufacturers in the country have displayed exemplary patience, in face of the many adverse factors that they have experienced in their industry, by way of dearness of materials of an exceptionally abnormal character, coupled with the prolonged depression in the prices of their finished products, it is those engaged in the cotton industry of which Bombay and Ahmedabad are the chief centres. The introductory part of the Report of the Millowners Association, to which we referred the other day, quite fairly and faithfully describes the conditions of the industry that were to be witnessed throughout the past year and very nearly up to the date of the annual general meeting held a week ago. We recall to mind the movement, which at one time was proposed, to work shorter hours than the regulation ones, in order to abate the burden of the unsold stocks accumulating in the godowns of the different mills. No doubt there has been somewhat of an alleviation in the conditions described in that Report. But how far those very conditions influenced the earnings of the mills in 1915 will be authentically known when their balance sheets come to be published. Some have already been in evidence during the last few weeks; but in the case of one or two which have been known to be uniformly prosperous in fat or lean years, by reason of their strong financial position, it is not incorrect to say that the accounts do not show any such great prosperity as was painted in the viceregal reply. In the matter of this industry we should look to the earnings of the average class of cotton mills. But we repeat that Bombay millowners have, during the adverse conditions experienced by them during the last year, in consequence of the war and the acute depression which prevailed before it, displayed a patience which must be pronounced exemplary. Unlike other manufacturers and merchants, they have neither groaned nor grumbled. They have met the adverse conditions with courage and hope and no consolation in this respect was needed from any outsider, exalted or otherwise.

Having said so much, let us refer as briefly as possible to the position of India's foreign trade generally during the eleven months ending February, 1916, for which returns are available. No doubt when the return for the full twelve months is published two or three weeks hence, the commercial and industrial public will be in a better position to gauge the crippleme nt of the foreign trade, so far as it was influenced by the war. But we may exhibit below the imports of private merchandise and treasure for the eleven months.

Imports in crores of rupees.

	1913-4.	1914-5.	1915-6.
Merchandise	167.78	128.56	120.62
Treasure	32.53	19.89	11.33
Total	200.31	148.45	131.95

It will be seen from the above figures that the imports had reached by 28th February, 1914, or fully four months before the commencement of the war, the exceedingly satisfactory figure of 200.31 crores. The full effects of the war were only partially felt, though materially, in 1914-5. But look at the recorded figures for the same period of 1915-6. Private merchandise had dwindled from 167.78 to 120.62 crores. Treasure also had considerably diminished, from 32.53 to 11.33 crores. Practically private merchandise and treasure diminished by 68.36 crores equivalent to 34.1 per cent. or just a little above one-third. That is the measure of the decline of our entire import trade during the eleven months of 1915-6 compared to those of 1913-4. Turn now to the export trade. Here are the figures:—

Exports of private merchandise and treasure in crores of rupees.

	1913-4.	1914-5.	1915-6.
Merchandise	221.23	163.70	173.70
Treasure	6.61	3.24	7.35
Total	227.84	166.94	181.05

It will be seen that the decline in the exports of private merchandise came to 47.53 crores equivalent to 21.4 per cent. The import trade has evidently suffered in proportion to the export trade considerably larger losses. The one satisfactory feature of the eleven months' trade is that, owing to the comparatively smaller decline of 20.5 per cent. in exports, the excess of the latter inclusive of treasure is 49.10 crores which is 21.57 crores more than that of 1913-4 equivalent to 43.9 per cent. It remains to be seen how far this excess is maintained or diminished by the figures of a complete twelve months, which, as already stated, will be published within the next two or three weeks.

ENTER PRESIDENT WILSON.

There is an end to everything,—it seems even to President Wilson's shilly-shallying. The chief magistrate of the greatest republic in the world has through these dreadful months which have witnessed the wholesale murder on the high seas of American citizens on board the Lusitania, the Falaba, the Ancona, the Persia and so many other vessels, seemed to be absorbed in an endless game of diplomatic finesse. One, of course, understands the peculiar difficulties that hedge round the occupant of the presidential chair of the United States. Mr. Wilson's primary obligation is to his people. And, in all conscience, the people of the United States are as heterogenous and desperate as it is possible to conceive. There are Anglo-Saxons, but as Mr. Charles Hobhouse, M. P., points out, the strain of Anglo-Saxon blood in the veins of the average American is very diluted. It is true that many cultured Americans, leaders of thought and shining lights in literature, are at one with us in their detestation of the Hun, his politics and methods of warfare. As against this, there are other elements that, in the mass, have not contributed to the support of the cause of the Allies. Mr. Hobhouse's brilliant analysis is very helpful to a proper understanding of the situation. Russia is not a *persona grata* in the States; and the Russian immigrant, unlike immigrants representing other nationalities, has not brought an abounding love of his state. In his own forcible words, "No emigrant from Russia brings with him to the States anything but abhorrence of the empire he left behind." Then there is the Jewish element, bitterly and irreconcilably hostile to Tsardom. Then the German has long nursed American sentiment, and his brood is numerous, wealthy, influential, possessed of every cunning of the Hun tribe. Mr. Hobhouse's testimony is valuable:

> Special pains had been taken to create and cement bonds for American and German culture, a constant interchange of duties between university professors was intended to, and succeeded in, disseminating German thought and outlook throughout the States.

A repetition of the story of German intrigues in every part of the world, as preparation for the great war! American opinion had been shepherded as Mexican, Chinese, Turkish, Persian, Egyptian opinion had been. Not only were these non-British but there were also anti-British elements in the States, which the German had carefully nursed. These were very influential in financial and industrial centres and, as already remarked, they were influential in centres of thought and education. The Teutonic campaign was so perfectly organised that, at the time, the opinion of President Wilson and Mr. Bryan (assuming that both were united in sentiment) was at any rate unavailing. So, President Wilson has remained a "conscientious objector," an Eldon in the world's diplomacy. It was of course given even to President Wilson to take his own time. Had he been as resourceful as Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, the history of the war might have been writ differently. That puissant personality, had he been President of the United States, would have insisted at the moment of the declaration of war that the conventions and regulations signed at the Hague by forty nations should be respected. One sees the difficulties of President Wilson's position. Electoral considerations! He might have given a lead, but he has failed, as Mr. Theodore Roosvelt would not have failed. All the same, let us recognise the courage that President Wilson has found at last.

Notes of the Day

Juvenile Smoking.

The progress of the Bill to prevent smoking by juveniles which the Hon. Sardar Gajjan Singh has introduced into the Punjab Legislative Council will be watched with interest by other provinces, for, for the first time, one of the local Governments has proceeded to extend a hand of what may be termed benevolent neutrality, instead of throwing cold water over it at the very outset of its career. It will be recalled that only last year the Madras Government gave short shrift to a similar proposal on the ground that such social legislation would be premature at the present day. But those who know the enormous extent to which cigarette and "bidee" smoking has spread among the younger generation of Indians and the havoc it is playing with their health, cannot but think that prompt measures should be undertaken to check the spread of the evil. The success which has met legislative enactments in this direction in Indian states like those of Baroda, Mysore and Faridkot, and the smoothness with which such legislation has been found to work should convince the authorities in India that the time is not unripe for legislation here too.

Ruling Chiefs in the Councils.

We had occasion to refer some time ago to the protest made by the Mahomedans of Moradabad against the manner in which the representatives of the community are nominated on the U. P. Legislative Council. They naturally,—and with good reason,—desired that instead of such estimable figureheads as the Nawab of Rampur, the Nawab of Pahasu and the Rajah of Jehangirbad,—the last of whom by the way is innocent of any acquaintance with the English language,—the Government's choice for nominating the representatives of the community should fall on acknowledged leaders from the educated class. The list of nominees selected by Sir James Meston shows that the wishes of the community have been completely ignored, except in the solitary instance of Mirza Samiullah Beg. The Nawab of Rampur, the Nawab of Pahasu and the Rajah of Jehangirabad have been renominated. Apart from the undesirability, on general grounds, of the nomination of ruling chiefs to the legislative councils, it is pertinent to ask why, while the objection raised to the candidature of Rajah Harnam Singh, as a representative of the Punjab University to the local Council, was recently disallowed by the Punjab Government on the ground of his being a subject of an Indian State, the same consideration should not affect the choice of the local Government of another province in like circumstances?

The Buddha Relics.

It is reported that the Mahabodhi Society at Calcutta has approached the Government of India with a request that the relics of Buddha, which were recently unearthed at Taxila and which contain a portion of the ashes reputed to be those of the great teacher, should be handed over to the Society, which proposes to house them suitably in a "Vihara" to be built on a piece of ground fronting College Square at Calcutta. With all deference to the Mahabodhi Society, we should think its suggestion to enshrine relics of such historical value and religious significance amidst the surroundings of a modern commercial city like that of Calcutta, is one conceived in too parochial a spirit and such as will be found least acceptable to the great majority of not only Buddhists, but non-Buddhist Indians as well. A few years ago, when relics of Buddha, similar to those discovered now, were found at Peshawar hundreds of meetings in towns and villages were held all over the country requesting Government not to send the sacred relics outside of India as proposed, but the Government of Lord Minto refused to accede to the request and the relics were allowed to be removed to Burma.

What Government Should Do.

Now that a find of an identical character has again been made, there should be no excuse for the Government to be ignorant of the keenness of feeling among Indians of all classes who have come to revere the memory of Buddha. The Government would be well advised to undertake, on its own account, to erect a suitable memorial over the relics at Taxila itself, the place where the sacred ashes were found. Taxila was one of the most celebrated seats of learning and places of pilgrimage in ancient days. Its glories as described by the Chinese traveller Hiouen Tsang were second to none, excepting, perhaps, those of Pataliputra in its halcyon days. But save for the mounds which are now being excavated, there is no conspicuous monument to recall Taxila's departed greatness. In these circumstances, if a suitable and imposing monument were to be erected on the site of the present find, the place would become hallowed ground not only to Buddhists but to numberless tourists and other pilgrims. If the Government cannot, on the principle of religious neutrality, itself undertake the housing of the relics, it should not be difficult for them to arrange, through a committee of prominent Buddhist and Hindu gentlemen, to undertake the task.

Moslem Women and Education.

A Calcutta telegram last week announced the success of a Moslem girl, aged only 14, at the last Cambridge senior local examination. The fact that besides being fully conversant with the Urdu language and proficient in Persian, she achieved the success as a result of an exclusively home education, gives evidence of the silent progress that is being evolved in Moslem homes. In view of this special interest attaches to the foundation of the Anjuman-i-Khawateenai Islam (Moslem Ladies' Association) in Calcutta in February last. The Association, which is the only one of its kind on that side of India, has, it is interesting to note, as its objects the promotion of unity, social intercourse and friendly feelings among Mahomedan ladies resident in Calcutta by providing them with a common meeting ground; the betterment of the condition of Moslem women in general by eradicating pernicious social customs and by diffusing proper and useful knowledge; and the establishment and conducting of an industrial school for poor and needy Mahomedan women with a view to qualify them to earn their own livelihood. We trust that having achieved this much, Moslem women will soon occupy their place on the common platform of Indian life.

Invidious Newspaper Subsidies.

An instance of how little public opinion counts in the decisions of Government in this country and a justification for the popular demand for some control over public finances, is furnished in the action of the Punjab Government towards the press of the province. An interpellation by one of the non-official Indian members at the last meeting of the Legislative Council elicited the fact that during the last financial year the Government,—of course, without even so much as hinting at it in the Council, let alone obtaining its consent,—made payments to the extent of about Rs. 17,900 to two newspapers, the "Civil and Military Gazette" and the "Fauzi Akhbar," for the free distribution of these journals to educational institutions and to zaildars and retired native officers of the Indian Army, with a view, we are told, to post them in correct war news and "to counteract the wild and unfounded rumours that were being circulated orally and in print and often finding credence in the countryside." The aim of the Punjab Government may have been laudable, but the methods adopted and the means chosen cannot commend themselves as proper ones. The bias displayed in favour of one class of journals is highly objectionable and invidious. The Government says it "is not aware that the distribution adopted has affected to any appreciable extent the circulation of other newspapers," but the thing is so obviously patent that the ignorance of the authorities can only be attributed to their ostrich-like policy of not facing the facts. Since the Government of the Punjab is not the only provincial Government indulging in these invidious newspaper subsidies, it is time efforts were made to elicit full details from all the local Governments regarding their newspaper patronage, and to enter emphatic protests wherever invidiousness and extravagance are displayed.

Security on the Frontier.

One fact revealed by the Principal of the Islamia College in his Report read at the annual prize distribution last week is worth specially noting as it throws an interesting light on the state of things existing on the borders. None of the trans-border students has been withdrawn during the year; on the contrary the number has increased from 54 to 69. This fact, as the Principal remarked, affords interesting evidence of the sense of security which has prevailed on the frontier. The record of good and progressive educational work, which the authorities of this College are able to show, would be gratifying at any time, and it is doubly so during the period of war.

Ideals for Councillors.

The Dacca "Herald" issued a circular letter to all the candidates for election to the Bengal Legislative Council from the Dacca Division inviting an expression of their views and programme of work which they would strive to accomplish. The journal gives a summary of the views of only one member, the veteran Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar,—views which we trust all candidates aspiring to a seat in the legislative councils hold. After referring to the establishment of the Dacca University, Mr. Mazumdar observes that the attention and energies of the representatives should be primarily directed to, (1) Primary education of the masses; (ii) expansion of local self-government, and (iii) economic development and sanitation of the country. The efforts to bring about the removal of local grievances, of course, forms a necessary item. The motive which governs electors in other countries to ask for the expression of their views from the candidates is to know whose views are most agreeable to them. And this is an inevitable concomitant of the party system. In this country there can be only one party as far as the people are concerned,—until the form of government in the country corresponds to that in England. Therefore, the only criterion left to electors in this country in selecting their representatives is to see who are best able, not only to devote most time and energy, but also capable of fighting the public cause without fear of incurring displeasure or hope of favour.

What is an "Arrest?"

The Court of the Judicial Commissioners in Sind has just pronounced an interesting decision on a point of law. An accused was convicted under section 225 B., Indian Penal Code, for escaping from the lawful custody of a bailiff. It was admitted that the bailiff had a right to arrest him. The accused's defence, however, was that he was never in custody, not having been legally "arrested" by the bailiff. It appeared from the accused's statement that the bailiff met him in the street, showed the staff, told him he was under arrest, but did not touch him. The accused, instead of going with the bailiff, walked away and entered a shop. The accused's plea was that since he had never been actually "arrested," he could not be held to have "escaped from custody." This plea was upheld by the Judicial Commissioners, whose ruling was as follows:—

> "Arrest under a civil process is not effected unless either the person to be arrested submits to the arrest or the officer making the arrest actually touches or confines the body of the person to be arrested. Where, therefore, the bailiff of the Civil Court met the accused in a street, showed him his staff, and told him that he was under arrest but did not touch him, and the accused, instead of accompanying him, walked away and entered a shop,—Held that the accused could not be convicted of the offence of escaping from lawful custody of the bailiff under section 225 B. Indian Penal Code."

Enhancing School Fees.

Educational development in India at present seems to be under strangely malevolent stars. As if the rigorous,—too unwisely and needlessly rigorous,—exercise of economy in the normal expenditure on education was not a sufficient blow to arrest that development, we find the Government of the Central Provinces,—whose educational budget for the current year also showed the prevailing unfortunate tendency,—deciding to enforce the enhancement of the rate of fees in Government and aided colleges. Analogies as to the cost of higher education to the students in other countries and in India are always misleading, for those making them are always apt to lose sight of the fact that the average annual income of an average family of the respectably poor classes in India does not compare favourably with the average annual income of the family of the corresponding classes in Western countries. And it is in on the students from these classes, who are most in need of higher education that any enhancement,—apart from the fact that the average existing rate of fees is itself too high for them,—that the decision will press with undue severity.

It is understood that an official communique on the subject of the deliberations of Sir William Meyer's recent conference at Bombay will shortly be issued.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

POLITICAL CLOUD DISPERSED

CABINET COMES TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

FRENCH ACHIEVEMENT AT VERDUN.

SENSATIONAL GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON WESTERN FRONT.

After a two hours' sitting the Cabinet reached a settlement, by which it is assumed that absolute surrender is not required from either side.

A secret session of Parliament has been arranged for Tuesday, when the House will be able for the first time to consider all the facts of the situation.

It is generally agreed that the proposal adopted by the Cabinet, is that general compulsion should be adopted if a six weeks' voluntary recruiting campaign did not secure 15,000 recruits weekly.

The French achieved another brilliant counter-attack at Verdun against th positions north-west of Vaux, occupy ing portions of the German line.

A picked Russian force arrived at Marseilles to co-operate with the French on the Western Front. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Russians have progressed further west from Trebizond and everywhere repelled the enemy's attempts to check their impetuous progress. They have also achieved notable successes west of Erzerum and in the Bitlis region.

A French aeroplane dropped four bombs on Sofia.

General Smuts's forces in East Africa continue to advance.

The American Ambassador presented the submarine Note in Berlin last Thursday.

Count Bernstorff has recommended Berlin to take a speedy step to avoid a rupture with America.

The arrest of von Papen's successor has led to the seizure of papers incriminating the highest Germans in the United States including Embassy

CABINET DIFFERENCES.

A SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

SECRET SESSION OF PARLIAMENT ARRANGED.

CABINET ARRIVES AT A SETTLEMENT.

UNPRECEDENTED PROCEDURE

SECRET PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.

It is officially announced that the Cabinet has reached a settlement.

LATER.

The Press Bureau announces that the Cabinet at a meeting to-day came to an agreement upon the proposals which it will make to Parliament on the subject of recruiting.

The Government's proposals will be submitted at a secret session of each House of Parliament on Tuesday.

LATER.

The Cabinet sat for two hours to-day till two o'clock before it reached a settlement, with which Mr. Lloyd George is declared to be satisfied.

It is therefore assumed that absolute surrender is not required from either side.

The Ministers have now the week-end to spend before Parliament reassembles.

The result of the Wimbledon by-election declared at noon, possibly contributed to the settlement, showing that the opinion of the country is fairly equally divided with bias in favour of the maintenance of the Coalition.

The decision to hold a secret session is unprecedented in modern times. It accords with the suggestion of the Labour members who, before it was announced that the Cabinet had reached a settlement, decided to ask for a secret session to discuss recruiting.

Apparently Parliament on Tuesday will be able for the first time to consider all the facts of the situation.

It is suggested that the terms of settlement involve general compulsion with a suspensory clause providing that it shall not be applied so long as voluntary recruiting is satisfactory.

At present a hundred Liberal members of the Commons, including Sir John Simon, have resolved to support Mr. Asquith.

REASON FOR THE SECRET SESSION.

CONFIDENTIAL FACTS FOR PARLIAMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The Press Bureau announces that the settlement in the Cabinet while meeting the demands of the military situation has satisfied all sections of opinion represented in Government.

The sole reason for the secret session on Tuesday is to inform Parliament confidentially of the main facts and figures on which the decision of the Cabinet is based, publication of which is obviously undesirable.

POLITICAL CIRCLES RELIEVED

GENERAL SATISFACTION BY ALL PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

Political circles are most relieved at the Cabinet settlement, the terms of which are food for the widest speculation. General satisfaction is felt by all parties that the Government has at last admitted the desirability of giving Parliament the actual facts in order to facilitate the final decision.

The Speaker, who is taking a cure at Bath, is expected to break off his holiday and preside at Tuesday's sitting.

It is understood that the House will meet under the usual conditions. Then after question-time the Speaker will order the exclusion of the Press.

A communication dealing with the proceedings will afterwards be published.

Mr. Bowerman, Secretary to the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee, says he is profoundly thankful for the settlement

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD MILNER'S COMPULSION MOTION ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.

The debate in the Lords on Lord Milner's motion in favour of general compulsion was adjourned. Lord Lansdowne laid great stress on the gravity attending the break-up of the Government.

HOW THE SPLIT WAS AVERTED.

MR. HENDERSON'S PROPOSAL ADOPTED.

SPEEDY PASSAGE OF BILL ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 21.

It is generally agreed that the proposal adopted by the Cabinet was Mr. Henderson's, namely, that general compulsion should be adopted if a six weeks' voluntary recruiting campaign did not secure fifteen thousand recruits weekly, which, it is understood, the military authorities declared were necessary to the end of the year.

Mr. Henderson meanwhile is exerting his acknowledged influence to secure the adhesion of trade unions to conditional compulsion.

There was apparently little difference between Mr. Henderson's compromise and Mr Lloyd George's proposed Bill, which the "Daily Telegraph" says, was rejected by the Cabinet, but the "Daily Mail" says it will be introduced next week, providing that compulsion shall be enforced by a resolution of Parliament whenever the yield of recruits falls below a certain total. The "Daily Mail" adds that Government contemplates the use of the guillotine to secure the speedy passage of the Bill.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

According to some papers the Government proposals are as follows:—Compulsion of males eighteen years old, retention with the colours of time-expired men, removal of restrictions regarding Territorials, enabling them to be drafted to other units, combing out of bachelors in reserved occupations, embodiment of attested married men, opportunity to be given for unattested men to attest voluntarily, failing which compulsion to be applied, and State provision for civil liabilities of married men.

WIDE-SPREAD SATISFACTION.

Whatever the Cabinet's decision, both sections of the press are satisfied, one side congratulating the Coalition on reaching a settlement without a single resignation, thus restoring the confidence of the Allies and preserving the British tradition of practical common sense, the other side acclaiming it a victory for Mr. Lloyd George's perseverance and courage, and hoping that the Ministers whom he has persuaded will further cooperate with him in other directions where vigour is needed to win the war.

LEADING PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.

Mr. Asquith's phrase 'formidable disaster' is the text of leading articles in all the papers, which are generally emphatic that such must be averted.

The "Daily Telegraph" says months of blind mischief-making and deliberate wrecking are responsible for a situation encouraging to the enemy on the very eve of the Allies launching their supreme war effort and when a rupture between the United States and Germany is imminent. It is something gained that the whole matter has been brought out into the open.

The "Daily Express" thinks that no other Ministry is conceivable.

The "Daily Graphic" insists that the divergent elements of the Cabinet must meet on common ground that Great Britain is the workshop of the Allies.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the disruption of Government is the sole aim of anti-patriotic newspapers, regardless of the mischief done to our relations with the Allies.

The "Daily News" says we have drifted near Niagara, but the warning is not too late.

The "Times" says: 'We would cheerfully see the Cabinet shorn of half its members, no matter which, if the remainder would direct the war unhampered and with determination.'

The "Daily Mail" says if the Cabinet remains much longer squabbling and wobbling this will be a disaster of a most formidable kind. The country smiles at the good opinion of themselves entertained by these ineffective politicians.

The "Morning Post" says the Military Service Act was the first bite at the cherry. Government is now forced to take the second bite. Although Mr. Asquith has made everybody's flesh creep, Government's grimaces over the second bite may be discounted.

WIMBLEDON BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The result of the Wimbledon by-election is, Mr. Coats, Coalition, 8,970, Mr. Kennedy Jones, Independent, 1,159.

FIGHTING AT VERDUN.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ACHIEVEMENT.

PORTION OF GERMAN LINE OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 20.

The French have achieved another brilliant counter-attack at Verdun. The communiqué says, we strongly attacked at dusk the German positions north-west of Vaux and occupied portions of the German line.

We carried a fortified redoubt, inflicted serious losses on the enemy and took many prisoners, also machine-guns and a quantity of war material.

French batteries delivered a concentrated fire on the enemy's communications in Woevre.

There were mining operations in Argonne which resulted in our favour, while the Germans west of the Meuse bombarded our second lines.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK

ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 21.

The communiqué says:— We shelled the enemy communications and Malancourt Woods.

In Argonne there was great artillery activity.

In the sectors of Hill 304 and Avocourt, west of the Meuse, we attacked in the region of Mort Homme and drove the enemy from the trenches occupied by him on April 10th.

A bombardment took place in the Douaumont-Vaux region east of the Meuse and there was quiet elsewhere.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN MORT HOMME.

POWERFUL GERMAN OFFENSIVE DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 21.

The communiqué says French attacks continued to make progress in the Mort Homme region, the French taking many more prisoners.

The Germans at dusk, after a violent bombardment, launched a powerful offensive on a front of two kilometres, between Thiaumont farm and Vaux pond. The enemy secured a footing southward of Douaumont fort and northward of the pond, but they were completely driven out by night counter-attacks. We took machine-guns and some prisoners.

We also progressed westward of Douaumont, liberating numbers of wounded Frenchmen.

ENEMY'S NIGHT ATTACK REPULSED.

LOST GROUND REGAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 22.

The communiqué says, west of the Meuse, after a violent artillery preparation, the enemy attacked in the course of the night positions of the northern slopes of Mort Homme hill and gained a footing in the first line.

They were driven out immediately by a counter-attack which restored to us the whole of the ground we had previously won.

Another attack north of Caurettes wood with liquid fire was completely repulsed.

East of the Meuse, at the close of yesterday, after an intense bombardment from the Meuse to Fort Vaux, the Germans manned their trenches between Vaux pond and Vaux fort.

An immediate counter-artillery preparation rendered these preparations abortive and caused the enemy serious losses.

Our artillery in Belgium energetically bombarded the sector east of the road from Ypres to Pilken during a British action at this point.

EAST AND WEST OF THE MEUSE.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 22.

The communiqué says we occupied the Northern lip of the crater caused by the explosion of a German mine at Hill 285 in Argonne.

There was violent bombardment of our new positions at Mort Homme, West of the Meuse, and intense activity of enemy artillery East of the Meuse to Vaux fort.

There was lively cannonade in Woevre, but no infantry action.

SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS REPELLED.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 23.

A communiqué says: West of the Meuse after a violent bombardment the Germans twice in succession attacked our positions between Morthomme and the Bethincourt brook, and were twice driven back to their trenches with heavy loss by artillery and machine-gun fire.

East of Meuse our first and second lines were heavily bombarded. Elsewhere was quiet.

An air-squadron dropped twenty bombs on an enemy camp north-east of Verdun.

CONVENIENT GEOGRAPHY.

HOW GERMANY LOCATES MORT HOMME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 22.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The Wolff Agency has issued and the German Papers have published a map in which Mort-homme is shown to be north-east of Hill 265. Its true position is south-east. The map is intended to support the German fiction that Mort Homme has been taken.

GERMAN SACRIFICES AT VERDUN.

ESTIMATE OF FORCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The papers publish from perfectly trustworthy sources evidence of the squandering of German effectives at Verdun. The 11th Bavarian division from Servia were used and withdrawn.

The second reserve corps from Serbia were employed earlier than originally intended. After being held in reserve northward of the Oise the two divisions were brought to Woevre from Russia, where, moreover, very few corps are at full strength.

Demand was also made on various divisions left in Macedonia to ensure the fidelity of the Bulgars.

A French semi-official report estimates German losses on Monday's attack at thirty per cent.

The military writer of the Paris "Journal" puts the enemy forces between the Sea and the Somme at 500,000, consisting of the fourth, sixth, and the second armies, the fourth greatly reduced. The "Times" military correspondent recently estimated these forces at 800,000.

RUSSIAN FORCE AT MARSEILLES.

GERERAL JOFFRE'S WELCOME.

TO FIGHT ON WESTERN FRONT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PARIS, April 20.

A picked Russian force arrived at Marseilles to-day. General Joffre in an order of the day rejoices to welcome the faithful and gallant allies who will fight on the side of the French on the Western front.

He says:— "The soldiers are among Russia's bravest and are commanded by officers among the most renowned.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

RECEIVED WITH GUARDS OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MARSEILLES, April 21.

The arrival of the Russians has created intense enthusiasm throughout France. It is not yet known in what sector they will be used, but the Germans will certainly hear of their arrival with dismay.

They were ovated as the troopships came in and guards of honour were formed by French infantry and cavalry while the warships' bands played the National Anthem. French generals and officials welcomed the Russians.

RECRUITMENT IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

OTTAWA, April 20.

Since the beginning of the year, 102,500 men have recruited in Canada for overseas service, making a total of 309,600.

WEST OF ERZERUM.

RUSSIANS CARRY STRONG POSITIONS.

TURKISH DETACHMENTS ANNIHILATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 20.

The communiqué says:—The Russians west of Erzerum carried a strongly entrenched range of high mountains. Several hundreds of bodies were left on the field. Some Turkish detachments from Gallipoli were annihilated and others were severely punished with rifle and bayonet.

SERIES OF TURKISH POSITIONS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 21.

The communiqué says:—In the course of the pursuit of Turks in the coast region of the Caucasus, a patrol ambushed and captured two hundred men belonging to a regiment recently sent from Constantinople commanded by a German.

The captures at Trebizond included six-inch guns. The town was not damaged. The population acclaimed the Russians.

A series of mountainous Turkish positions south of Bitlis have been captured by the Russians, who are advancing in the direction of Sert.

RUSSIANS' IMPETUOUS PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 22.

A communiqué says our elements progressed further west from Trebizond and everywhere repelled the attempts of the enemy to check their impetuous progress.

FALL OF TREBIZOND.

ITS EFFECT ON THE TURKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 22.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Koelnische Zeitung" says that the loss of Trebizond, however painful, is not decisive. It will only be so if the Russians are able to continue their advance westward of Erzerum, defeat Turkey's main army and occupy Erzingen.

According to most writers here and in Petrograd that is what is to be expected from the fall of Trebizond.

LIVELIEST IMPRESSION IN ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, April 22.

The news of the Russian capture of Trebizond has caused the liveliest impression.

The press comments at length on the important consequences to the situation in Turkey and the operations in the Balkans.

TREBIZOND DISTRICT.

DISTRIBUTION OF TURKISH FORCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent states that the staff believes the Turks to be under one corps in the Trebizond district, 3½ between Baiburt and Erzinjan, 1½ between Bitlis and Mush.

ENEMY AIR RAID IN GALICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 22.

A communiqué says:—

No events have taken place on the western front beyond a German air raid on Tarnopol. One burnt machine was found on the ground, apparently one of the raiders.

HOW JAPAN HELPS RUSSIA.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Pioneer's" Tokyo correspondent writes:—Since the visit of the Russian Grand Duke to Tokyo, Japan has experienced remarkable renewal of activity for Russia and all the arsenals and munition works of the nation, as well as numerous private concerns established for such special purpose, are engaged night and day turning out guns of all calibres with ammunition for them on behalf of the Russian army and navy.

Russia is reported to have ordered a warship of over 10,000 tons at the Naizuru Navy Yard and the Imperial Government has consented to return to Russia three of the warships taken during the late war.

Boot manufacturers are fully occupied in executing orders for Russia. In addition to orders for more than a million pairs received another has recently been placed by Russia for 70,000 pairs.

France has also been endeavouring to charter ships in Japan and already has secured two steamers the purpose of which is to carry troops going to France from Annam.

FIGHTING ON THE TIGRIS

HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS BY ENEMY.

SERIOUS TURKISH LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

General Lake reports that a series of heavy counter-attacks were delivered on the right bank of the Tigris during the night of April 17th. Our lines were in places forced back five hundred to eight hundred yards.

PRIOR TO THE TURKISH COUNTER-ATTACKS.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The War Office states that details of the fighting on the right bank of the Tigris on April 16th, prior to the Turkish counter-attacks, show that the Turks left two-hundred to three hundred dead in the captured positions.

We took eight officers and 180 men prisoners and captured two field-guns and five machine-guns. Our losses were comparatively small. Aeroplane reports state that Turkish ambulances were busy all day removing casualties after the enemy's counter-attacks.

THE DEATH-ROLL ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

The Turkish counter-attacks on the Tigris on April 17th cost the enemy over three thousand dead, including German officers. The British total casualties were much fewer than the number of Turkish killed.

POSITIONS OF BEIT IESSA CARRIED.

"EYE-WITNESS'" ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The following telegram, dated the 20th April, has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

Abu Roman, 17th:—At 7 a.m., this morning our troops stormed and carried strong Turkish positions of Beit Iessa on the right bank of the Tigris, capturing over 200 prisoners. The enemy's casualties must have been very heavy. 300 dead were left in the trenches alone apart from those who fell in the open ground swept by our artillery.

Our infantry were able to advance under cover of guns, up to the enemy's trenches and to rush the position without severe losses. The first trenches fell almost immediately and they continued to advance and they consolidated the positions some hundred yards beyond the line which the enemy had held during this morning. The Turkish reinforcements were observed pouring in from the direction of Essin.

Two counter-attacks were launched but were easily repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. The present advance on the right bank began with the occupation of Abu Roman on April 5th which was simultaneous with the capture of El Hannah and Fallahidteh on the other side of the river.

The progress has been gradual, interrupted by storms and floods, and carried through by a succession of actions in which the Turks have been driven back on this prepared position of Beit Iessa, which we took to-day.

Owing to the difficult and swampy nature of the ground which has made observations and movements of large bodies of troops almost impossible, the recent fighting has comprised a number of affairs of outposts.

In these individual enterprises, initiative have had full scope and the troops have maintained their superiority over the enemy. In one case an infantry patrol while keeping every Turkish head under the parapet by an intensive machine gun fire crept up and enfiladed the enemy's position with bombs.

In another case a Gurkha picket bluffed the Turkish outpost after a sniping duel by throwing bombs towards the trenches at 120 yards. Our first footing at Beit Iessa was obtained on the 15th when the outwork was captured at dawn, the advance being made during a violent thunderstorm over a deep swamp.

During the recent fighting the troops have sometimes attacked waist deep in water after bivouacking in mud.

The result of these operations on the right bank is that we now hold a line within four miles of Essin, the Turkish position which with its strong defence astride, is the strategical key to Kut.

DEATH OF FIELD-MARSHAL VON DER GOLTZ

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 22.

An official Berlin telegram says that Field-Marshal von der Goltz died of spotted fever on April 19th in the Headquarters of his Turkish Army.

The "Almizan" of Aligarh reports that Syed Fazlul Hasan Hasrat Mohani of that city has been interned under the Defence of India Act and is at present in the Aligarh jail.

MORE GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

HIGHEST GERMANS IN COUNTRY INCRIMINATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 20.

The arrest on a charge of being concerned in the Welland Canal plot of Igel, the secretary and successor to von Papen at the German Embassy, has led to the seizure of papers incriminating the highest Germans in the country, including Embassy officials, in the plot to blow up the canal and other dastardly conspiracies.

Count Bernstorff is trying to secure Igel's release on the ground of immunity, and is also frantically endeavouring to recover the seized papers.

AMAZING RAMIFICATIONS

GREAT NUMBERS INVOLVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Investigations into German plots reveal ever more amazing ramifications. The number of persons involved is increasing by leaps and bounds.

BERNSTORFF CONFERS WITH MR. LANSING.

MEETS WITH COOL RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Count Bernstorff conferred with Mr. Lansing, apparently seeking further delays. It seems that he was coldly received and given to understand that America will not change her attitude until the reply to yesterday's Note arrives.

Photographic copies of correspondence seized at the time of Igel's arrest have been forwarded to Washington in order that Count Bernstorff may have the opportunity of identifying the property of the German Embassy.

It is not expected that he will claim some documents, because they would implicate his intimates.

AMERICA'S SUBMARINE NOTE

PRESENTED IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 22.

The American Ambassador presented the submarine Note in Berlin on Thursday.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S ADVICE TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Count Bernstorff in a lengthy and most perturbed message has recommended Berlin to take a speedy step to avoid a rupture.

A New York message to the "Times" says that high financial circles predict a break with Germany soon, but it is not believed that war will follow.

REPUBLICAN SUPPORT IN GERMAN CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 21.

The State Legislature, which the republicans control, has passed a resolution unqualifiedly supporting President Wilson in the German crisis and offering to convene again in order to pledge the full resources of the State to maintain the nation's honour.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AYRES, April 23.

The newspaper "Nacion" declares that all the American Republics are in complete solidarity with President Wilson's policy for alleviating the effects of the war and insisting on respect being shown to neutrals.

A BOGUS BURIAL,

VILLA REPORTED TO BE ALIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.

General Villa is apparently living. The body which was exhumed was not his.

STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, April 22

The British steamer Sabbia has been sunk.

LONDON, April 21.

The Dutch steamer Lodewyk-van-Nassau has been sunk. Five were drowned.

The British steamer Cairngowah and the barque Ravenhill have been sunk. The crews were saved.

THE HAGUE, April 22.

The Ministry of Marine says the steamer Lodewyk-van-Hassau was probably sunk by a mine.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN S-W. AFRICA.

VICTIMS OF GROSS OUTRAGE.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CAPE TOWN, April 22.

A sensation has been caused in South Africa by the publication of the report of an official commission of enquiry into the atrocities against the British prisoners in German South-West Africa.

It appears that the prisoners were persistently starved and the men were forced to go half naked among women and Kaffirs because the Germans refused to clothe them.

The British officers were victims of gross outrage. They were placed in irons during transit from place to place, and one was kept in solitary confinement for six months in a narrow, insanitary verminous cell.

British civilians with women and children, were confined in common gaols. Ten were kept in one cell with locked doors, foul atmosphere and scanty food.

The sick and wounded were grossly neglected on the field until the German wounded were attended to.

The names of the authors of these outrages, who are said to be all at liberty in South-West Africa, are mentioned.

General Botha states that he communicated the matter to the Imperial Government who assumed the attitude that they would not take revenge.

GENERAL SMUTS' FORCES.

ADVANCE CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.

General Smuts reports that General Vandeventers' mounted troops, after the success at Lolkissale continued their advance and occupied Umbugwe and Shalanga, capturing small garrisons at both places.

On the 17th the enemy was encountered in some force at Kondoairangi. Fighting continues.

BRITISH LINE ATTACKED AT YPRES.

HOSTILE RAID NEAR MAMITZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The British communiqué says:—The enemy last night after a heavy bombardment attacked our line at Ypres at four points. His infantry penetrated our lines, but was everywhere ejected except at St. Eloi, where he captured two craters and on the Ypres-Langemarch road, where he retains one trench.

A hostile raid near Mamitz failed to reach our trenches. There has been mining activity in our favour to-day about quarries south of Givenchy.

MINING ACTIVITY.

TRENCH FIGHTING SOUTH OF ARRAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.

The British communiqué says there was mining activity during the last twenty-four hours near Fricourt, Souchez, Hulluch and Givenchy.

We dispersed during the night a party of Germans who left their trenches near St. Eloi.

There was trench mortar fighting to-day South of Arras, and mutual artillery bombardments at various points between Souchez and the La Bassee Canal and in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

BRITISH RECAPTURE LOST TRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

A British communiqué says:—The King's Shropshire Light Infantry last night recaptured a trench about the Ypres-Langemarck road which was lost on the night of April 19th. Our line there was completely re-established.

There was artillery and mining activity to-day.

"SANCTIFIED DEAD OF ISLAM."

MUSLIM CEMETERY IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

Sir George Birdwood, in a letter to the "Times" warmly commends the scheme for a Muslim cemetery, and hopes it will be planned not as a necropolis but as a true Garden of God for the sanctified dead of Islam in England.

GERMAN CONSPIRACIES IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 20.

The 'Telegraaf' learns that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies will preside at the enquiry into the conduct of Germans named Egloffstein and Keil, ex-managers in the Straits of Sunda Syndicate, who are suspected of conspiracies against the Government.

It is said that they have been largely responsible for recent disturbances in the East Indies.

DISORDERLY VENEZELIST MEETINGS.

DISTURBANCES ORGANISED BY POLICE.

POLICE OFFICERS TO BE CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The disorder at two recent Venezelist meetings led to police intervention. The Venezelist press avers that the police organised the disturbance to provide a pretext for prematurely ending the meetings.

The two papers described by the "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent as anti-Venezelist, but independent, accuse the Government of incompetence. The party leaders will bring an action against the police officers concerned and resume the meetings after Easter. M. Venezelos and one of his followers will contest two pending bye-elections but will not take the seats if elected.

GREEK CIVILIAN'S TREACHERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The French General Staff at Salonika announces that a Greek civilian having entrusted to a Greek soldier, charged with the transmission of Bulgars' letters, a letter concerning French bivouacs and telephone lines, both were court-martialled and condemned to death.

The civilian was executed, but in view of the cordial relations between the Allies and the Greek army in Macedonia, the soldier was handed over to General Moschopaulos.

GREEK CROWN PRINCE.

KAISER'S GUEST AT POTSDAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 22.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Concordia" of Rome learns from Berlin that the Greek Crown Prince is the Kaiser's guest at Potsdam, and he has been charged with an important mission by King Constantine. He also visits the Emperor Franz Josef.

MASSACRE OF GREEKS.

TURKS AND BULGARIANS CO-OPERATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

A telegram from Saloniki says that serious massacres of Greeks occurred on April 11th in Adrianople, Smyrna and Constantinople. Turks and Bulgarians co-operated in the massacre at Adrianople.

AIR RAID ON SOFIA.

FOUR BOMBS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 23.

A communique says: A French aeroplane, in response to an enemy air raid on the villages on the Greek frontier, dropped four bombs on Sofia.

AMSTERDAM, April 22.

An official despatch from Sofia states that an aeroplane from the south-east dropped two bombs on the suburbs of Sofia on April 21st and also several pamphlets announcing the fall of Erzerum and Trebizond.

GERMANS IN PORTUGAL.

ALL BANISHED OR INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, April 22.

A decree has been promulgated banishing Germans of both sexes, except men of military age, who will be interned.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

PRESIDENT'S RETIREMENT PROBABLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

A telegram to "The Times" from Peking says indirect negotiations between the Government and its opponents are understood to be proving futile owing to the latter's insistence on the resignation of Yuan Shi Kai.

The stopping of remittances from the provinces will soon put the Government in financial difficulties, and payment of troops will be impossible. Thus, the President may have no choice but to retire.

It is now believed that he is prepared to resign in favour of the Vice-President provided guarantees are given for the life and property of himself and his supporters.

Sanction has been accorded to a detailed survey of Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Baksu Guni Railway by Messrs. Grandage and Co. of Calcutta.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the American monthly magazine entitled "The Open Court" for the month of February, 1916, and all subsequent issues.

REVD. E. MELLISH, V. C.

A CHAPLAIN HERO.

CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY DURING THREE-DAY FIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 21.

The "Gazette" announces the award of the Victoria Cross to the Reverend Edward Mellish, temporary Chaplain, for conspicuous bravery.

It says that during heavy fighting lasting three consecutive days, he repeatedly went backwards and forwards under continuous, heavy shell and machine-gun fire between our original trenches and those captured from enemy in order to tend and rescue the wounded.

He brought in ten badly wounded the first day. Three were killed while he was dressing their wounds.

The battalion to which he was attached was relieved on the second day, but the Revd. Mellish returned and brought in twelve more wounded. He took charge of a party of volunteers on the night of the third day and returned to the trenches to rescue the remaining wounded.

His work was quite voluntary. The Revd. E. Mellish was a curate at Deptford before the war. He served with General Baden Powell in the Boer war and returned to England at the end of the war, but again went to South Africa and occupied a position in a diamond mine. The only other Chaplain to gain the Victoria Cross was in the Afghan War, in 1879.

ITALIAN MINING FEAT.

TUNNEL ELEVEN HUNDRED YARDS LONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 20.

The Italians on Col. di Lana, after three months preparation digging a tunnel eleven hundred yards long under Mount Sief, blew up a large part of the mountain on the 18th instant, destroying most of the position, occupying the remaining trenches and capturing four hundred prisoners.

Afterwards, says the communique, we captured the western peak of Mount Ancora.

ITALIANS BOMB SEAPLANE STATION AT TRIESTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 22.

The communiqué says an Italian aviator squadron effectively bombed an enemy seaplane station at Trieste.

THE KEY TO AUSTRIA.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF GORZ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, April 21.—A special correspondent at the Italian front writes to the "Morning Post" describing Gorz as the heart of the heart of the Italian war and the main objective of the Italians, who are fighting heroically from Switzerland to the Adriatic.

Two hundred thousand picked Hungarian soldiers with the boldest and cleverest of Austrian officers. Austria's newest and most powerful artillery and the greatest quantity of ammunition, are concentrated to defend the only door whereby it is possible for Italy to invade Austria.

A merely sentimental interest attaches to the town of Gorz, but it has been given the name of an important strategic system extending from the Adriatic to Conca di Plezzo.

The town might have been entered, but the mountainous defences on the flanks and at the rear render it a death trap. The Austrian guns are hidden in deep granite caverns impenetrable by the heaviest shells.

Nevertheless the Italians are slowly weakening the position and have planted their trenches so close to the enemy's that the Austrian batteries are paralysed.

The Italian artillery has accomplished miracles and proved itself to be the product of a superior school. Very shortly the task will be heroically carried out and winter will bring forth its result.

WHY SILVER KEEPS RISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—Absence of sales from Mexico, paucity of supplies from the United States, ready absorption by Indian bazaars of sales of silver direct from China and almost complete realisation of China holdings in London, account for the difficulty of feeding the present demand. The bulk of the inquiry has been for coinage.

The decision of the Government of India on the wheat question may be expected shortly.

A curious story of an unclaimed revolver was narrated at the Jorabagan police station, Calcutta. There was a row between two up-countrymen, Brijlal and Bishun. Brijlal was arrested by a police constable in the act of chasing Bishun and on search a revolver was found in his pocket. At the police station Brijlal denied all knowledge about the revolver and how it came into his pocket. An enquiry is proceeding.

PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

ASSURANCES TO INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

NO ACTION WITHOUT FULL CONSULTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

In the Commons Mr. Chamberlain said that the Indian Government had been informed as to the scope of the Economic Conference in Paris and had been assured that if as result of the Conference any action should be contemplated no steps would be taken without the full consultation with them as with the Dominion Governments.

ORAONS ON TRIAL.

MYSTERIOUS PRO-GERMAN MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

In summing up the case against seven Oraons, six of whom were convicted by the Special Tribunal at Jalpaiguri, Mr. Moitra, for the Crown, described the origin, progress and effect of the seditious movement among aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpur. The unrest was confined chiefly among non-Christian Oraons who number about 89,000. This movement which originated in Chota Nagpur had extended to the tea gardens at Jalpaiguri, where a large number of Oraons work as coolies. The Oraons who used to eat fish and flesh and drink liquor gave up doing so and called themselves "Bhaktas." Turning towards the West they offered water to the German "Baba" as their object of worship. They sang songs in chorus invoking the German "Baba" and Paschim or West Baba to drive away the demons.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. G. Brodbelt, Liverpools.

NOW PRISONER.

Capt. H. S. Walker, Camerons.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General G. D. Jeffreys, Grenadiers.

Capt. V. F. Gloag, Durhams.

Lieut. H. C. Higginbotham, Argylls.

Lieut. A. H. Primrose, Scots Guards.

Second-Lieut. R. F. Wagstaff, Leicesters.

Second-Lieut. H. M. Cook, Berkshires.

Second-Lieut. W. J. Cuthbert, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. E. Dunlavey, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieut. A. Hollinshead, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. P. W. Simpson, West Ridings.

Second-Lieut. F. E. Spurling, Rifle Brigade.

LATER.

KILLED.

Lieut. W. J. Dunnachie, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. H. St. G. Taylor, Border Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut. H. McCowan, Cameronians.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major B. W. Taylor, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut. M. Stocks, Gordon Highlanders.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. C. W. Cole-Hamilton, Royal Scots.

Lieut. W. Fox, Cameronians.

Lieut. A. K. McBride, Irish Rifles.

Lieut. G. W. Manuel, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut. E. G. Gonaldson, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut. W. J. Gunney, Machine Gun Corps.

Second-Lieut. E. C. Kenyon, Cheshires.

Second-Lieut. W. Macky, Irish Rifles.

Second-Lieut. C. R. Mallam, Berkshires.

Second-Lieut. E. O. Pretheroe, Northumberlands.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The following names of British Officers appear in the 67th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Captain A. D. Martin, I. A.

Captain W. H. Miller, I. A.

2nd-Lieutenant P. R. Tahourdin, I. A.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant T. R. A. Griffiths, West India Regiment.

Lt.-Colonel W. C. Cox, Somerset Light Infantry.

Lieutenant F. E. Phillips, Somerset Light Infantry.

Major A. S. Weldon, I. A., North Staffordshires.

Major C. A. W. Smyth, North Stafford shires.

2nd-Lieutenant G. N. Mackintosh, North Staffordshires.

MISSING.

2nd-Lieutenant H. Southern, I. A. R. O.

SIMLA, April 22.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 66, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Lieut. W. H. Chalmers, I.A.R.O.

Second-Lieut. H. B. Dwyer, I.A.R.O.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. A. Mathews, Cheshires.

Lieut. Cullimore, Cheshires.

(Continued on page 10.)

JAIN SHWETAMBER CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

NEED OF EDUCATION

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF MAGADHI LITERATURE.

The tenth sessions of the Jain Shwetamber Conference was held on Friday at the Madhaw Bag, Bombay. The Bag was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a large number of Jains, including many ladies, attended the Conference.

Mr. Kalianchand Sobhagchand, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, referred to the illustrious dead of the Jain community, such as Premchand Roychand, Motichand Amichand and Tullockchand Manekchand, and dwelt upon the benefits derived from the several Jain charitable institutions in the city. He appealed to the community to refrain from including controversial matters in the agenda of the Conference,, as, otherwise, its objects would be frustrated. The problem of education was of prime importance for their community and he urged the necessity of making sustained efforts towards the spread of education among the community. The other question which demanded their most careful consideration was the decreasing birth-rate and increased death-rate among the community. They should pay greater attention to these and other questions of vital importance to their community and not fritter away their energy in meaningless quarrels. They had kept away controversial subjects from the draft resolution. They desired the constitution of the Conference to be put on a defined basis and he asked the Conference to give their best attention to the question of education.

Dr. Balabhov Maganlal Nanavati was then elected President of the Conference.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Dr. Nanavati in addressing the assembly reviewed the religious, social and economic life of the community. He analysed the different factors making for progress or reaction and pointed out their merits as well as defects. He suggested the future line of progress; and laid great stress on the Shwetambara Jain community working in common with all others for the good of the Indian nation. After thanking the leaders of the community for the honour done to him and wishing success to the Allies in the present war, the President sketched the history of the Conference and emphasised the importance of such a Centralising institution.. He called it the very life of the community, since without its agency, any stray efforts made here and there in the cause of social, religious and economic progress would give no tangible results. The Conference was not merely an annual gathering, but it had a permanent organisation; and amongst its many achievements could be pointed the recognition accorded by Government to Jain holidays and the sacredness of Jain temples, and to the inclusion of lessons on Jainism in the school-reading series. Further, he said, this body had secured a place for Jain literature and philosophy, on a level with that of other Indian Systems, in the highest University Examinations. It had made efforts towards restoring old temples, and reviving and publishing the priceless treasures of its old literature hidden away in stores of manuscripts. Only one more item might be mentioned here, namely that a comprehensive directory of the members of the community and their temples &c., had been compiled..

WORK TO BE DONE.

The President further said that whilst recognising the valuable work done so far, this was only a beginning, and that in the near future a much larger amount of work would have to be done. The lines of effort according to him would be as follow: (1) The cardinal principles of the Jain religion would have to be put in a popular form for the instruction of all its followers, as well as for a wider knowledge of the same by followers of other creeds. (2) Endeavours would have to be made for the commercial and industrial uplift of the people. (3) Such customs as had crept into the catholic Jain fold from the surrounding atmosphere of castes and sects would have to be modified so that they would become a help in the religious, economic and physical regeneration of the people instead of being quite the reverse as at present. (4) The level of education in the community would have to be decidedly and appreciably raised from its present condition. Continuing, the president said: "We have got all the agencies necessary for achieving these objects, namely, our ancient treasures of knowledge, and wisdom, our respected orders of monks and preceptors, and our wealthy and learned leaders.. What is wanting is that the lines of progress and their indispensable necessity are not yet fully realised. That is the reason why differences of opinion and formation of cliques on trivial matters have come about. Therefore, if this Conference succeeds in impressing upon the people the need of immediate progress in important matters, and if it leads the community to concerted and well-organised action, its object will have been fulfilled."

RELIGIOUS REGENERATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The President next gave a comprehensive survey of the religious life of the community. Therein, he first touched the question of dissemination of knowledge by publishing the old manuscripts. He said the community spent a large amount of wealth on many less important and some positively harmful objects. Would not its tender heart be touched by the neglect of these precious accumulations of its old sages? Next came the need of summarising the first principles of the faith in a clear and rational form. Not many in these days of stress and struggle had the time to make a prolonged study of the Jain scriptures in Sanskrit and Magadhi. Should they therefore, he asked, be allowed to grow up in ignorance of the Jain doctrine? In this age of Western education and scientific progress, mere mythology and ceremonial was going to command less and less of adherence: still more important, therefore, he said, it was to win now out the cardinal principles and tenets which in their beauty and vitality were inferior to no other creed. He next emphasised the need of prolonged historical archaeological and scientific research in order to get more than mere names of the Jain thinkers, and philosophers of old, in order to get an authentic history of Jainism from the Jain point of view. Modern research was verifying many of the sublime truths that Jain seers had intuitively discovered in the realms of low life and in the borderland between life and matter, the living and the non-living. It was the duty of their people also to convince the world of the truths of many of their beliefs by means of scientific research, beliefs which the modern man was not going to accept unless their truth was demonstrated by modern scientific methods. Therefore, it was their duty to bring to light the ancient manuscripts now so jealously guarded in secret archieves.

The President next spoke of the great need of restoring old temples, an act far more religious than the building of new temples; and he made an appeal for a broader training of the religious orders of monks and nuns. He said that in these days while severe discipline, pure and virtuous life and a faithful study of the Jain doctrine was of no less value and benefit than in the past, the times were changed, and their religious preceptors must be possessed of broad general education, and they ought to have made a deep comparative study of Western philosophy and science in order to make their work and teaching of real value. With this end in view it would be the duty of this Conference to establish a seminary for the study of Jain religion, to give scholarships and fellowships, and to have a Central Library of theology and philosophy from which their preceptors could send for books in any part of the country. The President also emphasised the necessity of a better training of the nuns. Time had now arrived when they should be trained in methods of social work like "Sisters of Mercy."

EDUCATION.

He next dealt with the questions of general education of the masses, female education, higher education including that in Commerce and Industry. He deplored the meagre number of Jain graduates of the Universities as compared with the number of graduates in other communities like the Parsis. In Gujarat, out of the male Jain population of some 57,000 there were only a hundred graduates or thereabout. Was this not a very poor figure? Now this higher education was not only for the poorer members of the community. The rich needed it still more, as only in that way would they appreciate the beauties of higher mental and spiritual life, and take their proper place as worthy leaders of their people. The progress of female education was still poorer. For instance, out of 55,694 women of the Jain community in Gujarat, only 4563 could read and write As the first and deepest influence on the mind and character of the children came from their home life, it was essential that the mothers of the race should be suitably educated. Next, the question of commercial education ought to engage the earnest attention of the Conference. The Jains had a natural aptitude for commercial eminence. It was necessary, therefore, to improve upon this natural gift by all the means they could command.

The President denounced what he characterised as the canker in the social structure which was slowly destroying its solidarity. He said section and sub-section went on increasing, and little groups and cliques were springing up day by day, so that the power of all communal or corporate effort became well nigh impossible. The leaders ought to discountenance all such forces of disintegration, as well as the other social evils like child-marriage, taking money at the marriage of girls etc. The whole caste edifice was, he said, entirely opposed to the spirit of Jainism which considered all its followers as closely united in spiritual brotherhood.

The President, in conclusion, suggested that this Conference ought to become the parliament of the different Sanghas or local organisations, and that its constitution and sphere of action should be wide and representative. He said that in this twentieth century they might continue their characteristic charities like the Panjrapols, but the need of hospitals, sanitariums, orphanages, obstetric homes was as great or greater. They had to be more, not less charitable than in the past, but the point of view should be centred towards the greatest good of the greatest number. He pictured the new life that was pulsating in the country and exhorted his audience to be behind no other community in doing their civic and national duties. The Shwetambara Jain community should not only forge ahead in self-improvement but should also contribute a substantial share to the work of the motherland.

At the subsequent sittings of the Conference, which were again largely attended, resolutions were passed, expressing the devoted loyalty of the Jains to H. M. the King-Emperor, wishing success to British arms, and emphasising the necessity of religious and Sanskrit education and of founding schools for Jain boys and girls Satisfaction was expressed at the work done by the Jain Education Board, which was asked to continue its good efforts and also to make efforts in other directions for the spread of education among the Jains. Resolutions were also passed, thanking Jain "Munimaharajs" for their efforts to spread a knowledge of Jain literature, urging the necessity of reviving Maghadhi literature and of getting Jain literature introduced in the curricula of the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and of the Hindu University; also urging the necessity of founding scholarships for Jain graduates desiring to go to other countries to further prosecute their studies, and of spreading commercial education among the community. Several other resolutions were passed urging steps to be taken for the betterment of the community in all directions.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The third day's proceedings of the Conference commenced three hours later than the time originally fixed, on account of a divergence of views among the delegates as to whether Pandit F. K. Lalan should be entrusted with the task of putting the resolution on "Humanitarianism" before the Conference. The Subjects Committee had by a majority decided to entrust Pandit Lalan with this resolution; but several members of the Conference, including some office-bearers, objected to this on account, it is stated; of the Pandit's advanced views, and they threatened to sever their connection with the Conference. Eventually the difficulty was tided over by the arrival of a message from Pandit Lalan, thanking the Conference for the honour they had done him by entrusting him with the task of putting a resolution before them, but expressing his inability on account of illness to attend the Conference that day. The resolution was then put from the chair.

The chief resolution passed at yesterday's sitting was the one dealing with the draft constitution of the Conference, which was adopted, and it was resolved to hold the Conference every two years.

The President in his concluding speech said the Conference had been a great success. They had been able to fix the constitution of the Conference and to urge the prime necessity of spreading education among the community, the two chief objects for which the Conference had met this year.

The proceedings then terminated.

HIGHER STATE IDEALS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I trust many Indians who read the Australian Premier's speech in your issue of 15th instant, and who stand for newer and higher State Ideals will derive great hope from it.

The key-note is—"the death knell of the policy of cheapness which takes no thought of the Social and Industrial welfare of the workman has been sounded." Under these new ideals the older recognised values must be reversed. Primarily the wealth of a State consists of the industrious human beings that live within it secondarily, the agricultural and mineral resources with which Nature has endowed it; thirdly, vested interests, the shackles of which have been cunningly forged around us. Under the old and lower State ideals the latter have invariably been considered the primary wealth of a nation. It was appropriate that Mr Balfour, who has represented so well the lower and older State ideals, should have proposed Mr. Hughes' health. He represents in political life what may be termed as passing Cecilism; and I trust that he will be the last statesman of this type. This school in England has studiously for the last 350 years pampered the great Land owning class, the Anglican Church, and Capitalism to the degradation of the English Masses.

Passing on, I am one who believes that for the necessity of Indian progress an industrial upheaval is required, and on the eve of an Industrial Commission for research, sound this warning:—that the harnessing of India's wealth, viz., its humanity and natural resources must be carried out for the common good of all. Let India profit by the terrible mistakes of western civilization. The task, though possible, is a great one simply because here so far has enlisted our best brains.

What does it suffice, it is questioned, for a section of a community prospering unduly, unfairly, and unnaturally, at the expense of that community as a whole? It is not high dividends we want, but a community in which ignorance, poverty, disease and crime find no settled and organised existence; where all can lead natural, healthy and successful lives.

And when this great bloody war is over, there must come a greater one, a bloodless one, not between nations or races, but, between those on one side who believe it right for individuals to exploit and loot a community: and those on the other side who believe it right that all and each, each and all, should work for the community as a whole.—Yours, etc.,

SABRE.

BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATIONS AT BHAVNAGAR.

(Associated Press.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 22.

To-day was the 42nd birthday of his Highness the Maharaja. It was observed as a general holiday and great rejoicings prevailed in Bhavnagar. In the absence of his Highness at Mussoorie the usual Darbar was dispensed with. The day began with the booming of guns at sunrise, sweets were distributed to school children, books to students, and children's sports were held in the public garden. The inmates of Takhtasinhji poor house were sumptuously fed and maintenance allowances were announced to 42 destitute widows of different communities. Eleven scholarships of the value of Rs. 87 were also announced to be given to boys who are studying in the various schools and colleges. Increments of salary were granted to various officers and members of subordinate staff. In the evening Mr. Tana, the Dewan, held a grand garden party at the Moti Baug in celebration of the occasion at which all the elite of the town were presented and at which the soldiers from the war hospital were entertained and to such of them as were ready for their discharge medals were awarded on behalf of his Highness.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

HON. MR. BHURGRI ON MOSLIM LEAGUE.

The Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, presided at the third session of the Sind Provincial Conference held at Laskhana on the 21st instant. In the course of his Address Mr. Bhurgri after referring to India's part in the great war and the changes that are bound to be introduced in India's relations with the Empire, dwelt on Hindu-Mahomedan relations. He said:

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN ENTENTE.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the increasing rapproachment between the two great communities in India, the Hindu and the Mahomedan. This is full of promise for the future of India, which is entirely assured if this alliance endures. That union is strength is indeed a truism, but it is a truism of such infinite value that it can never be sufficiently emphasized, especially when counsels of separation threaten to prevail. It is in the cordial and whole-hearted co-operation between the various communities in India, in the subordination of communal interests to the national cause, and in the sinking of sectarian differences in a common endeavour to promote the general good, that India's salvation clearly lies. In this connection, it may not be out-of-place to refer to the open entente between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslim League, which was long the pious wish of all true lovers of India, but which is now an accomplished fact. This is a very significant indication of the change for the better in the mutual relations of the two leading communities in India, which was long foreshadowed by the advance of education and the increasing opportunities of mutual knowledge and contact. This union implies a common recognition of the fact that the time has come when the people of India must no longer be divided into hostile camps, but must join hands and devote their concerted efforts to a common cause. Even in Sind, where racial differences were so pronounced in the past, there are observable pleasing indications of an increasing mutual understanding and goodwill between the various communities. This very conference, in which Hindus and Mahomedans have met as members of one household for the promotion of its common interest, is a convincing proof of that intercommunal good feeling that is the happiest augury for the future of this Province. And that a still closer union be yet effected is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and towards which it behoves every one who has the interests of this Province at heart to help to the full extent of his power.

MOSLEM LEAGUE EPISODE.

While I am upon this subject, it may not be amiss to advert to the regrettable episode connected with the last session of the All-India Moslim League held in Bombay last year. I refer to the incident that led to the break-up of that meeting and to the part alleged to have been played by the Police, particularly the Police Commissioner of Bombay, in the affair. The importance of the incident can scarcely be exaggerated. It has exercised the minds of the whole thinking public of India, and has stirred the feelings of the people, particularly of the Mussalmans, to their very depths. Opinion and feeling on the subject have found expression in almost every quarter. The press, representative of Indian opinion, has voiced the people's feelings in the matter in no uncertain accents, and seldom have the people at large been so affected by a single incident as by the incident in question.

Here was a meeting being held that was lawful in every sense of the word. A lawful assembly had met in a lawful manner for a lawful purpose. Clearly it was entitled to hold that meeting without any unlawful disturbance. The police were in attendance in pursuance of their duty to maintain peace and order. The head of the Bombay Police and the head of the Presidency Magistracy were also on the scene. Yet the elements of disorder deliberatly break loose, interrupt the proceedings and finally compel the assembly to dissolve its meeting. Clearly this was an occasion that called for the immediate action of the police. That action was actually invoked, but was flatly denied.

THOROUGH AND IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY NEEDED.

This incident, you will see, clearly raises an important question of constitution. Indeed, the question transcends the bounds of purely communal politics, and is one of national moment. Hence the imperative necessity for a thorough and impartial enquiry into the matter by Government. That enquiry has been demanded by the general voice of public opinion in India, but I extremely regret that it has not yet been granted. The regret is all the greater as it is the reputation of Government that is undeservedly suffering. Let us therefore, earnestly trust that that enquiry will no longer be withheld.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Referring to the subject of commissions in the Army he said:—Yet another direction in which, I think, reform has been long delayed, is that of the grant to Indians of commissions in the Army, the grant of arms, and the admission of Indians to volunteering. These have been long the hope and prayer of the people of India, and I earnestly trust that England will no longer demur to granting them. The present disabilities in these directions are both unfair and invidious. For has not India deserved well enough of England to receive better treatment than this at her hands? Has India not earned her trust abundantly? Besides trust begets trust, and I am therefore sanguine that England will recognize India's claims in these directions.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

The All-India Congress Committee has met at Allahabad. Among those present are Mr. B. N. Basu, Mr. S. N. Ghose, and Mr. P. C. Ray from Bengal; Mrs. Besant, Mr. Ramswamy Ayer, Dewan Bahadur Govind Raghava Ayer, the Hon. Mr. Sharma, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Patro, Mr. Subba Rao, and the Hon. Mr. Shastri from Madras; Mr. Samarth from Bombay; Mr. Dravid and Rao Bahadur Mundle from the Central Provinces and Berar; Lala Harikishen Lal from the Punjab; Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Mazharul Haque, Mr. Nand Kishore Lal and Mr. Parmeshar Lal from Behar; the Hon. Mr. Malaviya, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Mr. Jagat Narain, the Hon. Mr. Gokarannath Misra, Mr. Chintamani and the Hon. Mr. Samiullah Beg from the United Provinces.

Among the subjects discussed yesterday was the constitution of the Secretary of State's Council. No definite conclusions have yet been arrived on any subject. The Committee meets again to-day.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LOYALTY OF THE SIKHS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The ninth Sikh Educational Conference opened at Tarn Taran, the holy town of the fifth Guru. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from various places are attending the Conference. The President in the course of an interesting speech referred to the war and the huge sacrifices made in men and money by the Sikhs to bring it to a successful close. The reference was received with great enthusiasm.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

At the annual meeting of the Scientific and Industrial Association held yesterday the President, the Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur said that they had sent out 300 students all over the world for technical education, of whom 140 had returned. Their students had started twenty-three industries and 130 students have been employed by Government, Native States and mills.

CONSTABLES MISTAKEN FOR JACKALS.

A SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Mr. Patterson, Magistrate of Barrackpur, has disposed of the case in which G. Foreman, Engineer of the Kakinara Jute Mill, was charged with negligently firing a gun. It was alleged that on the night of the 16th inst. accused with a friend while riding a motor-cycle fired at two constables wounding them in the legs. Accused pleaded guilty saying he was out shooting jackals and mistaking the constables for jackals he shot them in the darkness. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 150.

ANGLO-INDIAN CORPS.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 22.

The recruiting campaign for the Anglo-Indian Corps has commenced in earnest in Madras and a mass meeting which is to be held at the Memorial Hall on Monday promises to be a memorable one. The Hon. Mr. Gordon Fraser will preside, and the other speakers will be the Hon. Mr. J. O. Robinson, the Hon. Mr. Richmond, Mr. Rad Cameron of Hyderabad State and Mr. Young. Thirty recruits have already left for various training depôts.

(Continued from Page 6.)

to try to prevent the indignities to which the prisoners are exposed in the barred apartment of the High Court. He mentioned two instances of gratuitous cruelty proceeding not from want of heart but from want of thought. He regarded the bullock carts in Bombay as the most atrocious vehicle imaginable and urged upon the organisers of the Fund to offer prizes to those who would invent a humane cart. In conclusion, he thanked the Humanitarian League on behalf of Mrs. Chambers and himself for inviting them so cordially.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were then garlanded and a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri to the President and seconded by Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

FIFTH ANNUAL GATHERING.

The fifth annual gathering of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund was held on Friday last in the hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, when Mr. W. A. Chambers, took the chair. The audience was a representative one.

The proceedings opened with Mr. Chambers being proposed to the chair by Mr. Kalyanrai G. Ghoda and seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Jhaveri. The students of the Vidyalaya sang a song of thanksgiving, which was followed by Mr. Ghoda's reading an appreciative letter of that indefatigable humanitarian Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas, the originator of the Humanitarian Fund.

The Honorary Manager of the Fund, Sheth Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri then addressed the meeting expressing his satisfaction with the most encouraging results achieved by the institution ever since its inception in 1910. He referred particularly to the devoted services of Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, whose zeal and earnestness have profoundly influenced public opinion in India. Mr. Jhaveri expressed his thanks to those who had generously supported the humanitarian movement and appealed to all present to strengthen his hands by their continued financial aid.

THE REPORT.

Mr. Nanavaty then read the Fifth Annual Report giving an account of the splendid success that has attended the efforts of the Humanitarian Fund. He embraced this opportunity of publicly thanking Lord Willingdon for kindly responding to the appeal made by the institution to mitigate the severity of the sentence of transportation for life passed by the Lower courts upon an unfortunate woman who had murdered her two children in a fit of temporary insanity induced by her cruel husband. He likewise thanked journalists and celebrities who had lent the weight of their influence to forward the humanitarian cause. Finally, Mr. Nanavaty mentioned with pleasure the practical results obtained by the earnest efforts of the Fund, viz., a remarkable decrease in the slaughter of animals.

The report over, Mrs. Chambers distributed the prizes and medals to successful candidates, whose essays on vegetarianism had won the esteem of the examiners appointed by the Humanitarian Fund.

MR. VIMADALAL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal then addressed the gathering and paid an eloquent tribute to the noble ideals of the institution. He said that it was a relief to turn from the daily accounts of human conflict to hear the message of love and mercy proclaimed so insistently by the Bombay Humanitarian Fund. Whereas they had the whole Penal Code to protect the rights of man, the cause of animals was untouched by law. He emphasised the sacredness of life with an astonishing wealth of illustration from the scriptures of the representative religions of the world. Animals love life as dearly as men and feel the pain as poignantly. To make others happy was the only road to happiness, and he exhorted his audience to do all in their power to support the cause of the dumb animals.

Pandit Lalan followed next. He dwelt on the aims of the Humanitarian Fund. He said that his energies were limited which compelled him to confine his attention to the necessary spade work of removing all that estranged man from man. He spoke in terms of high approbation of the work done by Mr. C. P. Nanavaty in converting hundreds of flesh-eaters by spreading educative literature broadcast among them. He also eulogised the work of Mr. Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri who was the soul of the institution, and whose personal influence was an asset of great value to the movement.

Professor Oza said he gloried in the success of the Humanitarian League. It exalted the doctrine of the unity and consanguinity of all organic life as the one thing needful for human restoration. It aimed at consigning anthropocentric ethics to the limbo of exploded sophistries, and asked them to extend their sympathies beyond the confines of man. He designed how the League sought to establish by means of scientific facts and authentic researches that fruitarianism is the only panacea for the distempers caused by perverted habits and abnormal appetites. He referred to the danger to health from disease germs difficult to detect in animal foods in a state of decomposition and putrefaction. He called upon the audience to disuse meat as the root-cause of the craving for drink, to rationalise the bill of fare by arranging it on sound economic principles, to conserve the resources in agricultural cattle by diverting them from the slaughter-house to the soil and finally to approach the Government with a prayer to enforce vegetarian diet in our jails, as being the cheapest, healthiest and safest food for human consumption. In conclusion he exhorted all present to lend their support to the beneficent work of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, as paving the way for the era of sincere and lasting mutualism.

REMARKS FROM THE CHAIR.

Mr. Chambers rose amid cheers and threw out some practical suggestions for the serious consideration of Indian humanitarians. He said that his policy in life was to keep an ideal before him and to see it successfully carried out. Kindness to animals was an ideal peculiarly Indian, while a European fixed his gaze on the emancipation of suffering humanity. He said that he was in substantial agreement with the objects of the Humanitarian Fund, and he called upon the humanitarians

(Continued in Column 5.)

FRANCE AND THE WAR.

VERDUN AS TONIC.

AN ABIDING TRAGEDY.

"Verdun has done us good. We needed just such a cut from the German whip to keep us quite 'fit.' We had been tempted to forget how much life the monster still has in him. Now we know that though he is slowly bleeding to death he will still take a lot of killing."

These and similar remarks have been made to me, not once or twice, but a dozen times, by soldiers and civilians in various parts of France, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times." In Paris and at the front, in Lyons and in the Franche-Comte, the same feeling was expressed. To say that the French are grateful for this reminder would be to exaggerate; but they are thankful that the warning has come in time, and that the splendid heroism of their troops has more than justified a confidence which was ceasing to be seasoned with the saving salt of anxiety.

How is it possible, it may be asked, that a country with ten Departments still invaded, with every able-bodied man mobilized in one capacity or another, with every industry more or less crippled, should "get used" to the war? The chief reason must be sought in the heroic temper of the whole French people—women and men alike—who have set their hands to this business of crushing Prussian militarism, and are quietly determined to carry it through, be the work short or long. They pray that it may be short, but they are resolved to finish it; and they rely upon us to help them to finish it and to take henceforth our full share of the toil.

BENEATH THE SURFACE.

It is a trite saying, but profoundly true, that only by going to the war can one understand the war. Casual visitors to France may notice little amiss except the presence of wounded and crippled soldiers in the streets, and the mourning that seems to have become a feminine national uniform. But look for a moment beneath the surface and you become aware of an immeasurable tragedy. We sat one night at supper in the chief hotel of a once wealthy town in the Champagne district.

"How long were the Germans here in 1914?" asked one member of our party.

No one knew exactly, so we referred the question to the head waiter, an elderly man of demure appearance.

"I do not know," he said. An expression of surprise escaped the first questioner, and the waiter added gravely:—

"I have only been her two months. I am from Lille. My wife was killed by the Germans. Where my children are I do not know. I have lost everything I had in the world."

We asked no more questions that night.

Next evening we returned, caked in mud, to an hotel in another town after a hard day in the trenches. We had seen something of the impregnable barrier that blocks the Hun road to Paris. A famous general awaited us at dinner, and we were anxious to be relatively tidy. A brisk chambermaid volunteered her help, and worked with so good a will as to earn our gratitude.

"These gentlemen come from the front?" she said.

"Yes," we answered; "we have been in the direction of——."

"My home was there," she returned quietly. "It was shelled and burned by the Germans. My brothers were in the Army; two are dead. What has become of my sisters I do not know. But these gentlemen's overcoats will need brushing again in the morning; they are very muddy."

There was no attempt to arouse our sympathy, no indication that the tragedy of her life was exceptional. It seemed useless to offer condolences. One could only reflect, "it is indeed is war."

For a whole day a tall, elegant staff officer served us as guide. He seemed to have no thought beyond making the military situation plain to us. Few adjectives and no superlatives ever crept into his conversation. Only once, in front of the ruined cathedral of Reims did he show emotion.

"Ah! Les brutes! Les brutes! Fallait-il etre cochon pour faire cela! I have seen it 20 times," he added, "but every time it angers me more."

A chance remark from another officer led me to inquire into this officer's history. He seemed too spick and span, too smart and self-contained to have had much to do with the practical side of war. He had never spoken of himself. When I asked what his experience had been he said quietly:—

A "LUCKY" OFFICER.

"Oh, I have been very lucky. At the battle of——I was left for dead. A German bullet caught me in the chest and went out near the backbone. My men, thinking I was done for, took my papers and pocket-book and reported me killed. That was the first stroke of luck. Had they tried to carry me off I should have been suffocated. How long afterwards I do not know. I came to myself in a German military hospital. The surgeon was a decent fellow. He let me enclose three lines to my wife in a letter to his wife. She sent the message on through Switzerland. My wife got it by the same post as the official announcement of my death, though, as my message was dated 10 days later than the official announcement, she concluded I must have survived. After some weeks in hospital, before I was quite cured, I escaped. Some Belgian peasants gave me clothes. For a time I pulled beetroot in a field. Then I became a carter. Finally I found work in a shop. I was arrested again and again, but was never forced to undress. That was another stroke of luck. Otherwise my wound would have betrayed me. I pretended to be a Belgian whose house had been destroyed, and who was looking for his wife. At last, when near the Dutch frontier, I was again arrested and taken before a German colonel, who bears a name well known in diplomacy.

"After examining me, he said:—You are French!"

"Quite true, colonel," I answered.

"Then what are you doing here?"

"The French military doctors rejected me," I replied.

"For what reason?"

"Short sight."

"Do you wear glasses?" I produced a pair which I had bought against such an emergency as this. The colonel examined them, and said:—

"These are very weak; a man is not rejected for so small a defect."

"Oh," I answered, "twenty years ago I was much more short-sighted than now."

"Impossible," replied the colonel; "otherwise 50 per cent. of the recruits in the North of France would have to be rejected. You are a spy."

"No colonel," I said: "I had a 'pull' with my Deputy, and with a political 'pull' one can do anything in France.

"Get away with you, you are a coward!" said the colonel angrily, and I was free once more.

"Next day I crossed the Dutch frontier and found my way back to France. See how lucky I was. It's wondeful with what 'check' one can lie when one's life is at stake!"

This officer is now one of the most brilliant members of General——'s staff. He is young, hardly 40. The most strikling fact about French Staff officers to-day is their youth and energy. There is no room for "dug-outs" and valetudinarians. Even the generals are remarkable for their youthfulness and vigour.

As for the men, despite, or because of, their abstemious habits and their twenty months of campaigning in the open air, they look as though each of them could fell an ox with his fist and eat it afterwards. Broad-shouldered, rosy-faced, stalwart, and vigorous, they carry themselves with an air of moral superiority that becomes the more striking when one has seen and examined German prisoners. But one leaves the front with a pang at the thought that the wretched, degenerate-looking beings whom the Germans now put into their first line can, with artillery and machine-guns, take a heavy toll of life from these splendid Frenchmen; and the feeling becomes irresistible that any man, be he private citizen or Minister, with power to hasten, even by a day, the successful end of this necessary but awful carnage, and who does not bend his every thought and effort to that end, is unworthy of his birthright as a civilized being.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

INVITED TO LECTURE BEFORE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Some time ago Sir Rabindranath Tagore received an invitation from New York to proceed to America to deliver a course of 18 lectures in the various Universities and was offered a fee of $13,000 (Rs. 42,000). Sir Rabindranath, however, could not accept the invitation for various reasons. Recently the invitation was again renewed and Sir Rabindranath has been contemplating the acceptance of the offer. He fears, however, that he may be prevented if there is a rupture of diplomatic relations between America and Germany which is not very unlikely. As at present arranged Sir Rabindranath is leaving Calcutta on the 29th instant, for Japan, where he will spend some time. Afterwards, if the war comes to a close, he intends to tour in Europe.

A SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

A shooting accident fortunately not of a very serious nature, occurred on Friday afternoon.

It is stated that one Mr. Graham residing at 11 Park Street, was handling a shot gun when it accidentally went off with the result that he was shot in the right side of the spine. Mr. Graham was removed to the Medical College Hospital where the shots were extricated.

SUCCESS OF A PERSIAN GIRL.

A correspondent writes to the "Bengalee."—Amongst the successful candidates at the last Cambridge Senior Local Examination is Begum Sultan, the eldest daugher of the Editor of the "Hablul Matin". She is the first Muslim girl to have passed this examination; and it is most creditable for her that she is only 14 years of age. No one has passed this examination as such an early age. Her subjects in this examination were English, French, Music, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Physical Geography, Physiology and Hygiene. It is worthy of note that she has never been in any school, but was educated exclusively at home in strict "purdah". She was first taught by Mrs. Solemon, then by Mrs, Bryant and was finally prepared for her examination by Miss Higgs. Besides English and French the girl is fully conversant with the Urdu language and is proficient in Persian. Her success ought to be an encouragement to Muslim girls.

The Burman Ba Thein, who was arrested recently in connection with the murder of the American driller, S. McCleary, on the night of March 15, has been released as the police found no evidence against him. No trace is to be had of the revolver which Jones is said to have been in possession of at the time of the murder. The police have obtained a remand for the purpose of enabling them to examine several more witnesses in the case against Jones.

THE INDOMITABLE BEAR.

GERMAN MISCALCULATIONS.

MAD-DOG TACTICS.

The following article by "Morglay" appears in "The Referee":—

In Russia's frozen North, judged by the generally accepted estimate, there should have been no military activity possible before the month of April, and it was doubtless on the ground of such calculations that Germany hastened her preparations for the overthrow of Verdun. Held up by deep snow and ice-bound rivers, it was not to be expected that the Northern Armies of Russia could make any effective movement even if fully supplied with weapons and ammunition, and it was not believed that a sufficient provision of material could reach the Russian Forces in time to allow them to create an embarrassing disturbance of the German plans. Thanks however, to the indomitable energy of our Ally's Commanders and the enthusiasm of their men, Russia has shown at every point of her immensely extended battle lines that it is the unexpected that happens. No one who understood the terrible difficulties of a winter campaign in the Caucasus would have believed that Erzerum could have been besieged and captured while storm and blizzard lent strength to a position believed to be inaccessible under the best climatic conditions. But the impossible has been accomplished and the conquering army has now made such headway that any effectual stay of the steadily advancing invaders is regarded by Turkey's desponding officials as a hopeless proposition.

RUSSIA'S SPRING OFFENSIVE.

In Galicia also the Russians have ousted the enemy from positions strongly held by them on the Dniester, and the Austrians confess to heavy loss inflicted upon them by the unexpected dash of their opponents. It is in the North-Western sectors, however, that the Russians have dealt their surprise blow, and their development of an attack on a seventy-mile front may seriously affect German arrangements for the continuation of the assault on Verdun. The Russian offensive shows that they have not only been able to make effective preparation for an attack which must in the meantime depend largely upon their artillery, but that they have stolen some of the enemy's thunder and are now able to retaliate on the Germans with gas clouds and asphyxiating bombs. This unanticipated diversion has created a fever of activity in the German rear, and the rushing of reinforcements across the country has again suspended the regular railway traffic. It is not generally supposed that this is the beginning of Russia's great Spring offensive, seeing that infantry operations cannot be freely undertaken until the thaw sets in, and the movement may not therefore have been initiated on the concerted plan of exhausting the German forces by alternate attacks in the Eastern and Western theatres; but if only directed with a view to checking the premeditated advance of the Austro-Germans upon Riga it has already caused consternation in the enemy's camp.

GERMAN SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

Referring to the concentration of troops at Verdun, I expressed the belief that in their confident assurance of being able to break down the French resistance by irresistible weight the Germans must have left some parts of the Eastern Front weak both in men and guns and that an expected development on the Russians' part might necessitate the rushing of those supports back again. The self-sufficient German strategists, as usual, arranged their time-table not without judgment and forethought certainly, but without due regard to the possible capabilities of "those others." They took time by the forelock, depending on General Winter to hold the Bear in his icy clutch until the Crown Prince had brought off this grand coup. The inconceivable courage and resource of the French has upset that part of their calculation. Now, when they have spent more than a month and wasted something like a quarter of a million men on a fruitless enterprise, the Russians have confounded their judgment and completely upset the time-table. But whatever the state of the German forces may be on the Russian side, the French generals are taking no risks. They expect a desperate renewal of the German attack and are neglecting no provision to render it abortive.

MADDEST KIND OF SUICIDAL POLICY.

But notwithstanding all kinds of discouragements, the tactics of the Germans do not alter in any degree. It is not to be wondered at that the military faction keeps up the pretence—we cannot believe it to be conviction—that their superior powers of generalship, organisation, and inventiveness will eventually bear down the opposition, if need be, of the world in arms. Failure means utter ruin for the military—the dominating class in Germany. It is more difficult to understand the spirit of the intelligent non-combatants, seeing that their desire for peace is unquestionably genuine. It might be supposed that a desire for peace would suggest a change in their ideas of warfare, but the spirit of the people seems to be quite in accord with that of the military dictators. Frightfulness must be maintained at all costs, and the non-combatants clamour for its continuance as if defeat were not only beyond their conception but reprisals impossible. It has certainly to be remembered that armed reprisals have scarcely touched the German people themselves; the battering of the Belgian coasts from air and sea can move them but little, and the carrying of the War over their borders is an event which they are probably unable to imagine. Ideas like Herr Ballin's for starving Britain by the destruction of the mercantile vessels of friend and foe are welcomed, although it might seem the maddest kind of suicidal policy to turn savagely upon the neighbours from whom alone they can expect assistance. They do not seem to reflect that without raising a hand against them the neutral Powers on whom they are now venting their devilish spite can not only hasten their downfall but render their future isolation complete. They are a peculiar people, these Germans. Prosperity engendered frightfulness in their hearts; adversity prompts them only to greater acts of frightfulness in which they must include the only friends they had left in the world.

NEW GALLIPOLI DESPATCH.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S CORRECTIONS.

The War Office has issued a despatch from Sir Ian Hamilton supplementing and correcting his despatch of December 11 last in regard to the Gallipoli operations. The War Office has also issued a list of 60 corrections of mistakes, of rank or name, which occurred amongst the names of the Australian officers and men mentioned in the last despatch.

In his supplementary despatch Sir Ian Hamilton explains that he was unable to set seriously to work upon his main dispatch until after his return home in October last and that he was then hampered in preparing it by his separation from his late General Headquarters. He says:—

My main difficulty lay in the lack of properly authenticated facts relating to the actions and identities of some of the units which had borne the brunt of the fighting. In the Suvla Bay area especially so many senior commanders had gone under in one way or another that it seemed as if the story must be left half-told. But now, since my despatch has been studied by many who were themselves engaged, fresh light has been thrown upon several episodes hitherto obscure. I have sifted the evidence, and have satisfied myself that full justice has not been done to certain individuals and units.

The corrections are as follows:—

1.—In the assault upon the Turkish trenches between the Ma Tepe Dere and the west branch of the Kanli Dere on August 7, the 125th and the 127th (not the 129th as previously given) were the Brigades engaged.

2.—In the description of the fight for Lone Pine the praise given to the 2nd New Zealand Battery under Major Sykes should have been given to the 1st New Zealand Battery under Major McGilp.

3.—It was the 6th Royal Irish Rifles (not, as given, the 10th Hampshire Regiment), together with two companies of the 6th East Lancashire Regiment, that charged up the slope with the bayonet at Chunuk Bair on August 9.

4.—Brigadier-General Hill's 31st Brigade consisted of the 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the 6th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the 6th Royal Irish Fusiliers, plus the 6th Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which were temporarily attached thereto. Of these battalions the 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers joined General Mahon, and were therefore not present during the fighting at Chocolate Hill. In addition to units already singled out for commendation, the 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers and the 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers deserve special mention for the energy and boldness which characterized their attack.

5.—In the attack on Hill 70, on August 9, the 6th Royal Irish Fusiliers and the 6th Royal Dublin Fusiliers of the 31st Brigade (both attached to the 32nd Brigade for this day's operations) rendered distinguished service.

6.—The 9th Battalion Sherwood Foresters had constantly maintained stout hearts and a soldierly spirit in despite of the heavy losses they had suffered when carrying out their costly duty of closing the big gap between the left of the Anzac troops and Chocolate Hill from August 8 to 14. On August 21 this same Battalion, together with the 6th Battalion Border Regiment, displayed a vigorous initiative combined with very steady discipline during the attack on Ismail Oglu Tepe.

OFFICERS SPECIALLY MENTIONED.

Sir Ian Hamilton makes especial mention of the following officers:—

Brigadier-General R. P. Maxwell, commanding the 33rd Brigade. He evinced coolness as well as energy throughout the heavy fighting of August, and stuck to his duty afterwards until through sickness, he was literally unable to stand.

Brigadier-General H. Haggard, commanding the 32nd Brigade. He was severely wounded on August 7, but not before he had had time to give sure proof of leadership and daring.

The following mentions of officers have only lately come to hand, as the original documents went astray owing to successive casualties amongst the senior officers to whom they were addressed:—

29TH BRIGADE.

Staff.—Captain A. H. McCleverty, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, Brigade Major.

10th (Service) Batt., Hamps R.—Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) W. D. Bewsher, Temp, Capt. F. M. Hicks, No. 4410 Sgt.-Maj. J. Smith, No. 4291 Co. Sgt.-Maj. W. T. Groves (killed).

6th (Service) Batt., R. Irish Rifles.—Lt.-Col. E. C. Bradford, Capt. (temp, Maj.) W. Eastwood (killed), Capt. (temp. Maj.) A. L. Wilford, 5th L.I., Indian Army (attached), Regtl, Sgt.-Maj. P. Mulholland.

11TH DIVISION.

Staff.—Capt. J. F. S. D. Coleridge, 8th Gurka Rifles.

32ND BRIGADE.

Staff.—Capt. B. W. Shuttleworth, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

6th (Service) Batt., York and Lancaster R.—Temp. Capt. W. H. Toohey, Temp. Capt. W. P. Baldock (Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers) (killed), No. 4324 Sgt. A. Ollernshaw.

33RD BRIGADE.

Staff.—Temp. Capt. A. Hoade.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant C L Clarke, Northamptons.
Lieutenant Sir H C Hawley, West Kents.
Lieutenant J Hogan, Cyclist Corps.
Lieutenant J L Kennedy, Medicals.
Lieutenant D Diggart, Argylls.
Lieutenant W E Clayton, Cheshires.
Lieutenant H Cooke Suffolks.
Lieutenant H Ranby, Suffolks.
Lieutenant J D Lewis, Shropshires.
Lieutenant T Moore, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant F G Russell, Artillery.
Lieutenant A O Smith, Sussex.
Lieutenant E C Smith, Liverpools.
Lieutenant C Wilkinson, Grenadiers.

LONDON, April 19.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. N. Packard, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. L. Benson, Northumberland.
Second-Lieut. P. M. Harte-Maxwell, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut. E. M. Medlicott, Berkshires,
Second-Lieut. A. L. Thomas, Cornwalls.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain D. W. Jackson, Welsh Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. L. R. Heywood, Engineers.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. D. H. Miller, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.

Major A. L. Raimes, Durhams.
Captain O. S. Buckmaster, Cornwalls
Major W. W. Neville, Irish Fusiliers,
Major R. W. Nicholson, Northumberlands.
Major P. R. Woodhouse, Medicals.
Lieutenant G. Crawford-Wood, Welsh Guards.
Lieutenant D. M. Dening, Artillery.
Lieutenant S. R. Plimsell, Artillery.
Lieutenant R. S. Wells, Artillery.
Lieutenant E. C. Hamilton-Johnston, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant R. L. Hunt, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieutenant A. G. Huntley, Engineers.
Lieutenant J. I. Mason, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. T. A. Baldwin, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. E. L. Bell Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. L. Heatley, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. T. E. Shearman, Liverpools.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 21.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 64 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

2nd Lieut. R. A. Dixon, Dorsetshires.
2nd Lieut. J. C. Hickling, Middlesex Regiment.
Lieut. H. T. Rohde, I.A.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2nd Lieut T. O. H. Bates, I.A.R.O.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Brigadier-General F. A. Hoghton and 2nd Lieut. J. P. Wood, I.A.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. W. Meade and 2nd Lieut. C. H. Riley, Oxfordshires and Buckinghamshires.
Lieut. T. H. Chandler and 2nd Lieut M. G. Warland, Wiltshires.
Capt. R. Moger, Somerset Light Infantry.
2nd Lieut. J. D. G. Lewis, Shropshires.
Capt. F. Anderson and 2nd Lieut. J. F. Miller, Seaforth Highlanders.
Capt. M. E. Park, Black Watch.
Lieut. R. M. Purvis I. A., Majors E. F. Knox, P. M. Heath, Captains W. L. de Chapman, C. C. Hickie, H. B. Vernon, Lieut. L. H. Lee, 2nd Lieut. F. T. Birdwood, F. I. S. Tuker, I.A.R.O., 2nd Lieut. A. E. Pottle.

CORRECTION.

NOW KILLED.

Capt. A. N. C. Kittermaster, Worcestershires. Previously reported missing.
2nd Lieut. G. H. Reynolds, South Lancashires. Previously reported missing.
Lieut. J. Shaw, I.A. Previously reported wounded.
(previously reported "wounded").
Lieut. L. C. Legge-Wilkinson, South Lancashires. Previously reported missing.
(previously repored "missing").

NOW MISSING.

Lieuts. W. B. H. Parker, R. D. Turner, nd Lieut. G. A. Simcock, Cheshires.
(All previously reported "wounded").

SIMLA, April 22.

The following names of British Officers appear in Casualty List No. 65, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

2nd Lieutenant P. T. Phillips, East Lancashires.
Lieut.-Colonel R.C.B. Throckmorton and 2nd Lieutenant J. E. Binns, Wiltshires.
Captain E. M. Grant, Highland Light Infantry.
Captains J. Gray, F. N. Maclaran, I.A.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A. P. Williams-Freeman, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lt.-Colonel R. N. Hardcastle, Manchesters.
2nd Lieutenant C. H. West, Worcestershires.
2nd Lieutenant F. J. T. Baines, Somerset Light Infantry.
2nd Lieutenant K. Debenham, Highland Light Infantry.
2nd Lieutenant I.A.S.H. Monro, I.A.
2nd Lieutenants C. W. Chapman, R. Mccombe, J.S. Culverwell, I.A.R.O.

CORRECTIONS.

NOW KILLED.

2nd Lieutenant B. J. Polack, Worcestershires. (Previously wounded).
2nd Lieutennat C. I. Widdcombe, A. H. Davis, Oxfordshires and Buckinghamshires. (Both previously reported missing).

The Baroda Central Library is celebrating the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death by holding a small exhibition from the 23rd inst. for one week. Books, pocket pictures portraits, newspaper cuttings, etc., have been specially collected for the occasion.

6th (Service) Batt., Lincs R.—Maj. A. E. Norton, West India R. (attached).

9th (Service) Batt., Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby R.).—Temp. Maj. A. S. Murray (Capt., Res. of Officers), Capt. F. F. Loyd.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED
ROGER & GALLET
PIVER, LUBIN & COLGET'S
PERFUMERY.
HAIR LOTIONS, SOAPS, Etc.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Up-country orders by V. P. P.
BOMBAY
PERFUMERY MART,
47, HORNBY ROW.

SAKURA
CHERRY BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.
Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, Executive Engineers, and prominent Contractors
Apply to Sub Agents:—
Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO.,
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Sole Agents:—T. HARA.
P. O. Box 374 Bombay.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as:
(a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

"What's in a Name?
—a ROSE by any other name would smell as sweet"—

But ROSE'S is the only name for the original and best Lime Juice.

Avoid inferior imitations sold under similar names and in similar bottles, and insist on having ROSE'S in the bottles embossed with the lime fruit.

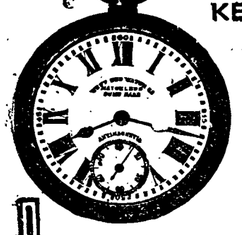
As a delightful temperance drink

ROSE'S LIME JUICE is still unsurpassed.

An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, REFRESHING.

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT



Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12
18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price,
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

15''' small size.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

The only Original and Genuine
"EL ALIENTO"

Rs. 7 Per 50.
As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited. Satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA: D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS ST BOMBAY.
Telegrams "MERWANCO."

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC.
THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
MALARIA AND FEVERS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 21.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Lt.-Col. Archer is granted four and a half months' leave. Lt.-Col. McConaghey officiates as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan. Major H. B. St. John is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta Pishin. Major A. B. Minchin, officiates as Resident 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. J. M. Cowan and J. W. Nicholson are appointed Assistant Conservators of Forest, Bengal and Bihar respectively. Mr. W. A. Bion officiates as Imperial Meteorologist vice Mr. G. C. Simpson placed on duty under the Army Department.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Director Telegraph Engineering, acts in the grade of Rs. 2,000 Mr. W. S. Sharpe in the grade of Rs. 1,400 and Mr. G. W. Talbot in the grade of Rs. 1,500.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Dorran, Mr. G. R. Clarke, C.S., Post Master-General, is promoted to the 1st grade, Mr. H. A. Sams, C.S., is confirmed in the 2nd grade to officiate in the 1st grade, Mr. P. G. Rogers, C.S., is confirmed in the 3rd grade to officiate in the 2nd grade, Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington to officiate in the 3rd grade and Rai Bahadur A. K. Charlu is confirmed as Assistant Director-General on the grade of Rs. 800.

Mr. Leach, Inspector of Mines, has six months' leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. H. Ogilvie I.M.S., becomes Health Officer, Simla, vice Caltaeir Acton, reverted to military duty.

Railway Board:—Messrs. Ogle, Griffith and Nagel are promoted to class third, grade second of Superior Revenue Establishment.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Cadet College, Wellington, to be Second-Lieutenants in the Indian Army:—C. R. Srear, A. C. Moore, R. R. Reed, B. L. S. Smith, H. J. Hasler, N. G. Huy, R. Hailstone, N. P. Townley, J. J. Hewetson, B. P. Cristall, K. W. Bridges, J. B. Balison, S. G. S. Skene, V. A. Warren, S. I. Wallis, G. L. Tomkins, L. J. Humby, A. Maclaclan, W. R. Lloyd-Jones, D. G. Nikolson, J. L. Y. Ottley, W. V. Clark, T. B. Yarrow, A. H. M. West, F. C. Simpson, D. Keegan, M. C. T. Gompertz, N. D. Burne, H. G. Bell, H. R. Power, F. J. W. McClenaghan, A. B. Millar, C. M. Malden, J. T. A. Humphreys, N. L. Jenkins, W. E. Dean, H. E. Winthrop, A. E. Warhurst, R. H. A. Evans, C. E. O. Ansell, A. Frankland, W. D. Edward, R. K. Neale, P. J. Doyle, W. G. Bennett, R. D. Ambrose, L. W. Guiton, O. D. Sutcliffe, J. V. J. Glen, D. R. W. Mason, C. L. Sevenoaks, G. O. Pybus, W. Huelin, M. F. F. Hurly, E. H. Peverell, C. M. H. Wingfield, G. C. A. Voysey, H. J. R. Jackson, G. H. Bland, H. V. Bragg, B. Douglas, J. W. Foster, W. G. Robinson, C. E. Gray, F. J. Loftus-Tottenham, C. H. Stewart, F. W. Leese, C. S. Baker, H. Chappell, W. E. Rownfeldt, D. Hodson, F. L. C. Clarke, J. P. H. Johnstone, E. H. Rodwell, A. E. Wernicke, C. K. Tester, A. D. F. Thomson, W. B. O. Fox, D. G. Mein, C. S. J. Berkeley.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—To be Second-Lieutenants, Infantry branch,—A. Williams, E. A. Fish, D. R. Macgregor, G. Bispham, W. L. M. Nierses, W. J. Cole, A. R. McCorquodale, R. S. Gilbert, J. W. Hope, W. S. J. Poyd, R. L. Williams, E. M. Ricketts.

Lieutenant R. A. Giffin is appointed with the rank of Captain in Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, while holding appointment of Adjutant, Madras Volunteer Guards.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. S. R. Davidson, 47th Sikhs, is promoted to Lieut.-Colonel.

The following promotions are made in the Indian Medical Service:—Colonel W. R Edwards to be Surgeon-General vice Surgeon-General G. F. A. Harris retired.

Lieut.-Colonels J. T. Daly, H. Fooks, and W. H. B. Robinson are promoted to be Colonels.

Major B. D. Broughton, 15th Rajputs, resigns the Indian Army.

Colonel G. W. P. Dennys, I.M.S., Bengal, is retained in service for one year with effect from 21st June 1915 or the period of war, whichever is less.

Major T. K. Gaskell, 91st Punjabis, has been transferred to temporary half pay list.

Captain G. T. Hunter-Gray, 31st Punjabis, retires from the Indian Army.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GAZETTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

Mr. H. Spence, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Range, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for one year, three months and 28 days from 11th May or the date of availment.

Mr. G. W. Gayer is to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General and is posted to the Western Range vice Mr. C. C. Hughes Hallett, transferred to the Eastern Range.

Mr. G. A. Durie, Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. P. C. Lall, Executive Engineer, Eastern Division, is to officiate for Mr. Durie.

Mr. R. G. Pantin, Divisional and Sessions Judge, Nerbudda Division, is granted combined leave for six months from 9th March.

The steamer Glenogle arrived in Rangoon on Saturday from Hongkong, where it will be remembered, she was taken for repairs after a fire which occurred on board last January. The vessel was detained for repairs at Hongkong for no less than 70 days. The steamer bears no signs of the narrow escape she had of being entirely destroyed. She left Hongkong with 1,800 passengers for varius parts en route to Rangoon.

Nerve Energy & Physical Vigour

Sir John Campbell, Bt.C.B

Dr. Cassell's Tablets—The Great Vitalisers for Weak Nerve-worn and Run-down Men and Women

It is because Dr. Cassell's Tablets overcome vital exhaustion that they are so sure as a remedy for weakness, wasting, and all run-down conditions. They contain valuable nerve nutrients and body-builders, which by strengthening the nerves and enriching the blood restore vital power to the whole system, and so build up new strength and physical vigour.

Sir John Campbell, Bart., C.B., formerly Major-General in the Royal Artillery, derived so much benefit from taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets that he wrote to the proprietors in praise of the remedy. He said "I have pleasure in stating that I have derived great benefit from Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and have found them remarkably effective in restoring the nerve energy and physical vigour which advancing years naturally impair. They suit me admirably and I have every confidence in recommending them as a safe and reliable bodily restorative." The experience of this great soldier is the experience of uncounted thousands in all parts of the world. They are the surest of all restoratives, and equally suitable for old or young. A British remedy from first to last.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

are a genuine and tested remedy for all forms of nerve or bodily weakness in old or young. Compounded of nerve nutrients and tonics of indisputably proved efficacy, they are the recognised modern home treatment for

Nervous Breakdown
Nerve Paralysis
Spinal Paralysis
Infantile Paralysis
Neurasthenia
Nervous Debility
Sleeplessness
Anæmia
Kidney Disease
Bladder Weakness
Stomach Disorders
Malnutrition
Wasting Diseases
Vital Exhaustion
Premature Decay

Never Touched By Hand.
Dr. Cassell's Tablets are made and packed entirely by self-acting mechanism, in modern hygienic laboratories. From beginning to end of manufacture they are never touched by hand. Made in Great Britain; sold throughout the world.

Chemists and Medicine Dealers in all parts of India sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at As 14 and Rs 2.2, the larger size being the more economical. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and do not take anything else instead of them. If out of stock the dealer can easily obtain a fresh supply.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., 418, Chester-road, Manchester, England.

SHIA COLLEGE SCHEME.

MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 22.

Meetings of the Shia College Foundation Committee, which opened to-day, were attended by the leaders of the community from all parts of the country and local Shia gentry. The Raja of Jehangirabad, a leader of the Sunnis, with a party of his co-religionists was among those present. Raja Abdul Hasan Khan welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Reception Committee. Moulana Syed Aga Hasan Mujtahid was voted to the chair.

In his presidential address the Moulana impressed upon the community the importance of marching with the times and availing themselves of the facilities of higher education afforded by the proposed Shia College.

Nawab Feteh Ali Khan Qizilbash, hon. secretary, referred to the deputation which waited in January on the Lieutenant-Governor who had encouraged the promotors to act with renewed vigour. The total subscriptions to the 15th instant amount to Rs. 7,88,969 and the honorary secretary is sanguine that the 12 lakhs required will be forthcoming as soon as Bombay, Hyderabad, Bihar and other provinces, still untapped, are visited by the deputation.

Syed Kalbi Abbas Vakil, referring to the proposed college on the ground of its clashing with the Aligarh College, said such fears were groundless. He cited a number of Hindu sectarian colleges and "pathshalas" which had in no way injured the Benares Central Hindu College.

The Lieutenant-Governor will preside at Monday's session.

OIL AND OILSEEDS.

RESTRICTION ON EXPORT FROM INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

The following Press communiqué has been issued:—Under instructions from his Majesty's Secretary of State for India the Government of India are extending the prohibitions imposed in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2561/W dated the 13th March, 1915, as amended by Notification No. 10480/W dated the 3rd July, 1915, on the export of the following commodities to the destinations noted against them:—Cocoanut oil, cotton seed oil, ground-nut oil and linseed oil to all destinations outside the British Empire, and copra, linseed and mowra to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Italy and Russia (except the Baltic Ports). In regard to the previous commitment, Collectors of Customs have been authorised to permit the export of these at their discretion up to the quantity exported in normal times. Any exports in excess of this amount and any new business will only be allowed with the sanction of his Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF SPICES.

Under instructions from his Majesty's Secretary of State the Government of India are prohibiting the export of all kinds of spices, other than pepper, but including pimento, to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and the Black Seas other than the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic ports) Italy, Spain and Portugal. The export of pepper to all countries, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions, British Protectorates, has already been prohibited by the Government of India. A similar prohibition regarding export from the United Kingdom has already been issued. All applications for licenses even in respect of existing commitments must be referred through the Government of India to his Majesty's Government.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Southampton, London.

FOR the Best ICE CREAM, use
SNOW

A purely vegetable product which mackes ICE CREAM smoother and firmer and also increases its volume. Prevents the formation of icy crystals. No eggs necessary.

OF ALL DEALERS

½ lb. tins. Re. 1-7 each.
¼ " " As. 12 "

SOLE AGENTS,
KOTHARI, SUTARIA AND COMPANY.
Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF
STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.,
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE.
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY NO. 4.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but that we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of efinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0, V.P.P. EXTRA.

N. B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY

FOR YOUR EYES
CONSULT.
DR. N. N. KARANI, L.M.&S
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON (from LONDON).
Sight Tested by the latest London Retinoscopic Methods.
Charges very Moderate.
EYE CLINIC.
18, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY, near Edwards Theatre.
CONSULTATION 12 TO 6.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your motor car thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your motor to—

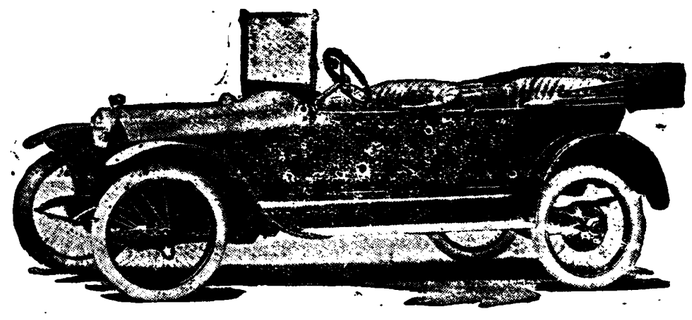
N. S. GUNMAKER.
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives for the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE
15-20 H. P.
BRISCOE

EQUIPMENT: Electric Lights, Electric Horn, Elect Self-Starter, One-man Hood and Cover, Side Curtains, Adjustable Wind-Screen, Trip-Reading Speedometer, Spare Tyre Carrier and all Tools.

PETROL CONSUMPTION 29 M. P. G.



5-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

Rs. 3,650.

Free on Rails, Bombay. Immediate Delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:—

TELEPHONE 2351.

A. H. WHEELER & Co.,

TELEGRAMS: "BOOKSTALLS"

Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

THE LOVE OF PRECIOUS STONES

is deeply implanted in the human heart, and the cause of this must be sought not only in their coloring and brilliancy but also in their durability. All the fair colors of flowers and foliage and even the blue of the sky and the glory of the sunset clouds, only last for a short time and subject to continual change, but the sheen and coloration of precious stones are the same to-day as they were thousands of years ago and will be for thousands of years to come. In a world of change this permanence has a charm of its own that was easily appreciated.

Telephone No. 2236

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Est. 1894.

1. Our Free Advice.
2. Our Fascilities.
3. Our Show Room of Ready-made Jewellery.
4. Our Collections of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & Co.,

Opp. Kalbadevi Post, BOMBAY.

H. R. MODY & Co.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

No. 10, FIDA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF

SODA WATER MACHINES, SACCHARIN 550 No. 1,	CODD'S SODA BOTTLES, SULPHURIC AND OTHER ACIDS,	SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES, CHEMICALS AND DRUGS,	ESSENTIAL OILS AND COLORS, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY,

CARBONIC GAS FLASKS

AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR ÆRATED WATER FACTORY.

PLEASE TRY

OTTO DIL-CHAMAN (*Registered*)

THE KING OF ALL PERFUMES.

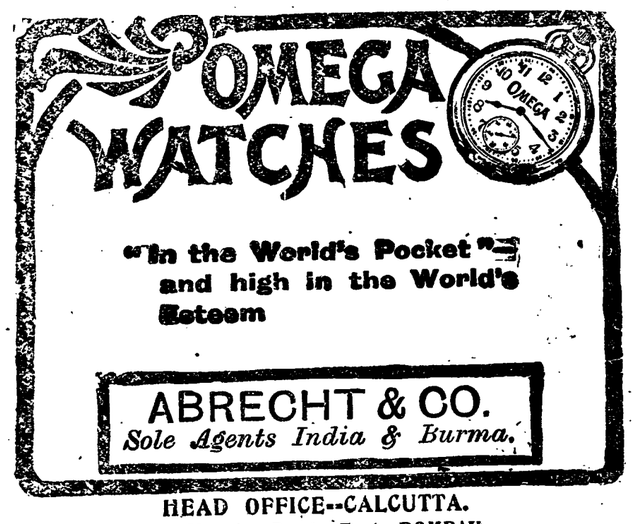
Most fragrant, world-renowned, richest and lasting perfume of up-to-date fashion (Free of Alcohol).

PRICE PER BOTTLE. Annas 8. „ 12. And Rs. 2.

Scented Cards with Otto Dil-chaman at Annas 12 per dozen. V. P. EXTRA.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Telegrams: "SACCHARIN," Bombay.



HEAD OFFICE--CALCUTTA.

289, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

OR

Can be had or also from all respectable Watch Dealers in India and Burma.

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Of the English Language

Together with a Department of New Words and

MANY VALUABLE SPECIAL FEATURES.

Price Rs. 15-12.

One Volume. Strongly Bound in Cloth, Marbled Edges with Thumb Index. More than 2,000 pages.

1914.

	Rs.	a.
Laughlin: Principles of Money ...	12	0
Hobson: Export of Capital ...	5	10
Fullerton: Problems of Power ...	5	10
Marshall: Our Empire Story ...	5	10
Hall: Love's Legend	7	8
Vizetelly: My Adventures in the Commune	9	6
Jane: The British Battle Fleet.	7	8
Marshall: Our Island Story ...	5	10
Elizabeth O'Neill: The World's Story	5	10
Charles Tower: Changing Germany.	5	10
Dawson: Evolution of Modern Germany.	3	12
Exner: Japan as I saw It ...	5	10
Walter Wood: The Battleship ...	9	6
Who's Who 1915	11	4
Statesman's Year Book	7	14
Holmes: In Defence of What Might Be	3	6
Baker: The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe	12	0
Festing: Strangers within the Gates, The Struggle for Supremacy in India after the Break up of the Mughal Empire ...	5	10
Fisher: Pan-Germanism ...	0	12
Urobenius: German Empire's Hour of Destiny	1	8
Bemberton: Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh	4	8
Slater: Making of Modern England ... ...net.	7	8
Tower: Essays, Political and Historical	4	8
Nevinson: Essays on Rebellion ...	4	8
Collier: Germany and the Germans.	5	10
Collier: England and the English.	5	10
Walpole: Essays, Political and Biographical	7	14
Dimnet: France Herself Again ...	12	0
Duncan-Johnston: With the British Red Cross in Turkey...	3	12
Guerber: Myths of Norsemen ...	5	10
Davis: Myths and Legends of Japan	5	10
Ebbutt: Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5	10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11	4
Lang: Poetry of Empire, Nineteen Centuries of British History ...	2	10
Prince von Bulow: Imperial Germany	1	8

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price	
Snowflake 150 deg.	7 9 2	per case
White Rose 150 deg.	7 9 2	per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6 9 2	per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	6 9 2	per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2	per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2	per case
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 14 0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Bulk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge foor coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED,

the invisible "KRYPTOK" one-piece bi-focal lens, and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, euphos, amber, blue, etc.

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

SAVE BOTH..... TIME & MONEY By Using..... ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

They cure Constipation, Brainfag, Mental and Physical weakness and will promote your health.

Write us for prices and other particulars.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Jamnagar, Kathiawar

and

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

To make a perfect self-raising flour

mix one part of "Paisley Flour" with eight parts of ordinary flour, and run through a sieve to perfect the mixing.

You will know that the mixture is both pure and fresh, and that its action will be certain, because

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark) The SURE raising powder

is always in perfect condition in its damp-proof tin.

A postcard to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 Recipes, gratis and post free.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

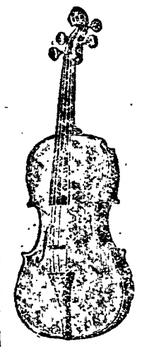
AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY



PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds.

Military Band Instruments and Appurtenances.

Mouth Organs at Rs. 2-4 each.

Fresh Strings of best quality every second Mail.

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years.)

MONGINI BROTHERS

FOR

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY AND PRESENTATION CAKES.

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS Co. Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.